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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE,"

NUMBER 7

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Agricultural.

A SHIAWASSEE COUNTY STOCK FARM.

The Herds and Flocks Owned by Mr. Seward Chaffee.

According to appointment made by our comrade on our Shiawassee County tour, we called upon Mr. Seward Chaffee, who lives about two miles from Byron, and owns and occupies one of those grand good farms for which that part of the county equals if not surpasses any other portion. On this farm we found an array of outbuildings that reminded us of s small village as we approached them, and yet we found upon that cold winter's day the proprietor busy building a new piggery

and repairing an old one. In every locality we had visited we had nos are so plenty in that neighborhood (442). relish a visit to a good herd of Short-

horns. Upon entering the cattle yard the first cow we saw Bessie Bell 5th. This cow is a dark red. She was bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Can., was calved in 1869. Her dam was Bessie Bell 2nd by imp. Prince of Wales (18630) g. d. Bessie Bell by imp. Captain (12240) g. g. d. imp. Red Rose by Baron Kidsdale (11156). This Bessie Bell 5th, although past her prime now and does not show well, has been a remarkable cow, having done her duty in the herd of Hon. Wm. Ball, Bow Park herd in Canada, also the famous Hillhurst herd of M. H. Cochrane. Mr. Chaffee has several heifers from this old cow that would do credit to him anywhere, and as long as he keeps the top crosses right, as to ancestry, he need not be ashamed to show their pedigrees to any one.

Here we find the Fiora cows, bought of Wm. Ball, Adeline 2nd., a roan, by Treble Mazurka 25045 and her half sister Adeline 4th, a red by Lord Barrington 2nd 30115, also Adeline 2nd's calf. Belle of Byron. by Lord Barrington 2nd. These Floras are well known to Shorthorn breeders as descended from imp. Flora a, cow bred in an early day by Mr. Mason in England, and for flesh, milk, hair, quality and

grandeur are not often surpassed. Then with the same lot came the red heifer Wishton Wish. sired by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Ball's Rowena by Oxford Argyll 20534, tracing to imp. Pomona by Bedford Jr. (1701). She is a grand young cow, the real plum of the herd; has straight top and bottom lines, a broad back, good length of hip, wellsprung ribs, is well developed at the crops, has a prominent brisket, a fine mossy coat of hair, and above all a good handler, that comes very close to the kid glove mellowness and elasticity.

At the Ball and Boyden sale at Lansing in October he purchased the 17th Mary of Holmhurst. This heifer was bred by Mr. Goff, of Kentucky. Her sire was Major Booth 30240 out of 5th Mary of Holmhurs by Benvenuto 16275, a bull bred by M. H. Cochrane, g. d. 1st Mary of Holmhurst by Waterman 15684, a bull bred by the Hon. Young Mary family and the top crosses we have mentioned are a guarantee that that she is not of an inferior quality by any means. She is a heifer of good size, is very thick at the heart, is well developed at the crops, has a straight broad back,

stands squarely on her feet, which adds much to her general appearance, and her thick and long coat of hair of a roan color, adds a richness almost indescrib

At the head of this herd stands Underedge Duke 45111, bred by Wm. Ball, sired by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Lady Gay 4th (Vol. 18, p. 13746) by imp. 2d Duke of Underedge 22964, Lady Gay 2d by Renick 8943; Lady Gay by imp. Fortunatus 1564; Miss Crockett by Renick 903; Nora by Prince Albert 857; Light Mary by Cossack (3503); Judith Clark by imp. Goldfinder (2066); imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170) We inserted the pedigree of this bull to show that his breeding is as good as he is individually. As he was led from the stable and stood on the further side of the yard on ground a little higher than we were, we were led to remark that for style and finish in make up, we had rarely met his equal. . He stands squarely on his his feet, with head erect like a stock horse; has a fine head and small horns; good lines and barrel as round as a Morgan horse. His color is a bright cherry red, and his hair is fine and soft, giving him a smooth sleek appearance at all times. As it is often said that "the bull is half the herd," Mr. Chaffee has just reasons to take considerable pride in this half of his herd. and certainly has no reason to be ashamed of the other. He was certainly fortunate in securing these well bred Young Marys; for on all sides the excellence of the Young Mary family is freely admitted, and they have justly won their honors by their uniform fine style and type.

Although Mr. Chaffee has been breeding Shorthorns but a few years it can be seen by the breeding of the animals mentioned, that he has the material with which can be made an excellent herd. There are at present six cows and heifers of the Bessie Bell family, four of the Floras, one Pomona and one Young Mary.

There are for sale here a few young bulls sired by Mazurka Chief 36236, he by Mazurka Duke 23994 out of Bessie Bell 5th. Those who may desire to purchase these animals can rest assured that they are well bred as well as good individuals. A flock of Merinos has been started here by a purchase in 1881 of Wm. Ball of a lot of twelve ewe lambs, seven of which were bred by Ball, four by D. J. Wright and one by F. & L. E. Moore. Those bred by Ball were sired by such rams as L. Woolcott (6) Star Bismark (90) Kellogg heard Mr. Chaffee's Shorthorns well spok- ram (11) and out of his best registered en of, and we had begun to be anxious to ewes. Those bred by Wright were see them. We will also add that the sired by J. T. Stickney (146), the see them. We will also add that the sired by J. I. Suckney (140), the flocks of high grade and pure bred Meri one bred by Moore by Centennial globe. Although our State or break general purposes. They also intend In 1882 he bought of J. Evart that we could scarcely rid ourselves of the Smith, Ypsilanti, ten ewes and ten imaginary taste of cold mutton tallow af- lambs, all bred by Mr. Smith. ter visiting one flock before we would find | The ram that has been in use is A. J. another; and were therefore prepared to Towner 71, bred by A. J. Towner, and sired by Centennial (442).

Of the Poland-Chinas here we find that there are several young sows bred by L. W. & O. Barnes, that were sired by one of their boars and out of Little Fraud by General Grant B. 1575, g. d. Pride of Shiawassee, tracing to the famous sow Jones' Lady Green 3272. Last fall he visited Levi Arnold's place and selected the boar Black Joe, sired by Black Tom 2269 out of Maid of Oxford 5th 3658, by River-

As we left Mr. Chaffee, we felt like congratulating him on the apparent brilliant future before him, as fortune and good luck seems to have favored him in the past; and should we be allowed the privlege of visiting him again in future years, we expect to find him in equally good spirits as we did in January, 1884.

THE COST OF RAISING A CALF.

BAY CITY, Feb. 2, 1884

To the Editor of Michigan Farmer. I noticed in the FARMER of January 22nd an article written by some person and subscribed"Coldwater." He says: "M. Somebody goes for J. W. Hibbard on his article on Grade Shorthorns", and says "Go in, gents. I think that kind of talk is what makes a lively paper; and that is one reason I like the Ohio Farmer. The farmers there are not afraid to talk." He claims Mr. Hibbard's estimate of one dollar per month for the first six months is too high for raising a calf. He sells his cream to a creamery. His calves, after they are one month old, get the milk, after having been skimmed, with a little oil meal, and he does not consider the cost one-half Mr. Hibbard's estimate.

Now, I say, "go in," Coldwater, and tell us through the MICHIGAN FARMER, how you feed your calves; how much milk you feed them at one time; how often you feed; at what age you commence the use of oil meal; how much you feed per day and at what age you dispense with the milk ration.

I do not wish to take any exceptions to "Coldwater's" estimate of cost of raising a calf. I want to know the cheapest possi waterman 15684, a bull bred by the Hon.
Samuel Campbell of New York Mills. As I have heard something good said of the one would mistrust from her name this 17th man who could make two blades of grass 17th Mary Holmhurst is of the well-known
Young Mary family and the top grosses der like circumstances should be entitled to the same respect. The details of feeding are what the farmers want to learn. He that has mastered the situation and will impart the knowledge to his fellow

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY. factory, and as a sequence of it, men were

Within the last few months your 'special" has traversed a large portion back with pleasure upon the changeful and animated scenes. He has looked from the windows of his room at midnight upon the clear, cold, blue waters of Lake Michigan, and has seen the bright moonlight reflected with its silver sheen from the top of each curling wave as they rolled, dashed and broke upon the sandy beach, and been lulled to sleep and sweet dreams has rode in palace cars on rails of steel, houses of tidiness and beauty, happy homes carved by honest toil and labor out of a wilderness where but a few years before the deer gamboled in sportive play; alone in the solitary forest where the tall pines rearing their columns heavenward, have been a source of prolific wealth, and long it would last, and what then would become of the "stump lands," Believing. however, that there was a grand future utilized, to satisfy ourselves of the truthfulness of this belief, we gladly accepted an invitation, and in company with L. M. and A. F. Kelsey, of Ionia, stepped aboard a train at that place some weeks ago to go and see what J. L Wickes & Co. were doing on their "stump

COLEY, MONTCALM COUNTY.

During this ride of 24 miles on the D., the pines overtopping all else. In some rolling, seemingly well watered, as we notice small running brooks and a frelumbering interests of this State in the past, and that for 35 years it has been a marvel, and its material wealth-the very life-blood of the prosperity of much of general aspects, is that of lumber. There market the early dropped lambs. At presis no doubt that within ten years the pine ent they have nothing but grades, alindustry will change from our region to though using registered rams. more southern climes, for under the workings of a tariff which prevents the importation of lumber from Canada, of fering as it does a premium on the complete destruction of our pineries. they are rapidly disappearing before the ax and saw, consuming at a fearful rate the trade and industry of which they form a basis. When that time comes, as it surely must, and that right soon, the South, with her immense forest regions of cedar, poplar, cypress, oak and gigantic pineries, will wield the sceptre, almost untouched, and the great saw mills of Michigan will rot, their machinery rust, or be removed to those new centers of industry. This brings us again to the main question, can stump lands be utilized? Believing that they can, is what induced us to take this trip, and if what we write in this will induce some one to help do it. we shall deem the time well employed.

Stepping from the car to the broad platform at Colby, we were all cordially received by L. B. Townsend and J. L. Wickes, who comprise the firm of J. L. Wickes & Co. This company have been lumbering here for years, have cut their last log, and are busily engaged in converting their twelve hundred acres of land into a sheep ranche and cattle range, thus clearing up and bringing into cultivation a portion of that immense tract that has been worked over by lumbermen. After congratulations were passed and on finding our stay with them would be quite limited, they quickly had a splendid pair of half blood Percherons before an open spring wagon at the door, in which we were soon seated, to be driven over their big ranche. For three hours our attention was called decided, in view of the fertility and cap-

set at work, the underbrush all removed, much of the land plowed, cropped and seeded to clover, of which over one hundof this State, and has seen much of its red tons were cut last year, which, tovaried beauty and resources, and looks gether with the other crops harvested, demonstrated the fertility of the soil. As we rode over the meadows we saw as fine a sod as on any of the lands in Southern Michigan, and though the stumps were almost as thick as leaves in "Valombrosa," and as firmly rooted and as solid as the granite hills of Vermont, yet the mowers and reapers were worked around them with care. On each and every side, of home by their deep-toned melody. He whichever way we look, we see that "business" is at the bottom and the glanced upon smiling landscapes and head end, and that the system that waving fields of grain; passed from farm prevails here will make this ranche a success and the farm, if not a "model" one a "profitable" one. As we are driven by it, we see that the large mill where millions of feet of lumber have been cut, has listened to the hum of industry in and which have been fashioned into large towns and cities; has been almost palaces for the rich man and moulded in. to little homes that protect the poor widow from cold and storm, has been converted into a "stock barn." In size it is 64x150. seen them laid low, and wondered how with 22 feet posts and 10 feet basement 40x150. In this barn we find stabled the thoroughbred herd of Galloways, at present writing consisting of 13 head, which for them and that ere long they would be were purchased in April, 1883, from S. A. Browne, of Pentwater, Mich. The bull Garfield (634), was calved in Feb., 1882, was got by Lord Malcolm (614), out of Dinah (613), by Robin Hood (349), g. dam Chloe (584), by Laddie (494), g. g. dam, Pride of the Dairy, (497), by Hard Fortune (255). Among the cows are Lady Black (648), got by Robin Hood (349), dam Jessie (348), by Old John (106); g. dam, Jet (343), by Prince Albert (190); g. g. dam, Black Bess. Her bull calf Black-L. & N. R. R., we had plenty of time to well (643), was got by Black Bird (633), glance from the car window and see that was calved Feb. 15, 1883, weighed 686 lbs. for a portion of the way the land, where and sold the day we were there to A. F. not entirely cleared and farmed upon, was Kelsey (as reported in the FARMER). Capiheavily timbered with hardwood (with a tola (647), was calved Dec. 30, 1882, and few scattering pines), comprising maple, beech, oak and ash. In some portions the (714), by Rob Roy (501; Laura (650) was clearings were frequent, in others the calved April 6th, 1880; Lady Mitchell (649), March, 1878; Miss Black (652), Aug., 1880; Princess (653), Oct. 1879; places the face of the country was slightly Marion (614), Dec., 1879 and the beifer Midnight (651), Nov., '82, and iniversary (659), March, '83, and both got by Black Bird time to reflect on the magnitude of the (633). Their object in getting this stock was to cross the males with grade Shorthorns, (why do they all fall back to this stock?) believing that the young steers and heifers, with their low, round, clump, straight forms, combined with hardiness, the greater part of the State, for the pro-easy keeping and fattening qualities, are the cattle for the range and globe. Although our State embraces a to keep a large number of sheep, large number of interests, it cannot be de- and may probably cross the grade nied that up to this time the richest of Merino ewes with either Shropshire or them all, and the most magnificent in its Southdowns with a view to fatten for

> They have converted (among their other improvements) the old shingle mill 80x100 feet with sheds around the entire outside. into an immense barn, with well arranged yards and feeding and watering places. The lake, which in the past was the storage place for uncut logs, now, and will for the future, furnish an ample supply of the latter. The horse barn is 60x80 feet, with plenty of sheds, yards, and roomy paddocks for the breeding stock, colts, etc. The Percheron stallion Magog (1250) is six years old, weighs 1800 lbs., and was purchased in June, 1883, and took first premium for imported draft horses at Tri-State Fair at Toledo in 1882. and first at Western Michigan in 1883. over a field of imported horses which was conceded to be the best ever shown in Michigan. This stallion is a strong breeder, his young stock showing finely, inheriting from him his color, size, style and action to a wonderful degree. There are 21 breeding mares, ranging from 1200 to 1600 lbs. each, of vigor and con stitution, with muscles well developed that have been stinted to him. There are also eight colts, all half or three-quarter Percherons, six of which were sired by Gray Marquis, whom we think, from his stock, (excepting only Duke of Perche) is

the best stallion of the class we have seen in Michigan. There are quite a large number of neat buildings that have been used in the past as residences by their numerous mill employes, many of which may be removed although the largest and best ones will be retained, as the owners believe that as the farming lands here are developed, Colby will become quite a village and shipping by them to what they had done within the point. The residence of Mr. Wickes is a last two years, at which time they had very comfortable one, while the large boarding house can be easily converted abilites of the soil and its adaptability to into a comfortable and convenient hotel agriculture, coupled with its cheapness, to As we take a retrospective glance at what do their share towards the improvement we saw here, we are more than ever conof this section of the country. The first vinced of the value of these "stump step was to buy 375 grade Merino sheep, lands," for the soil is not made up of in the spring of 1882, and turn them out drifting, shifting sands, but is a sandy, among the briars and brush that were gravelly loam on top, with clay sub-soil. spontaneously springing up and growing in some places quite close to the top, and n the thickets, and see if they would readily turns with the plow. Where propplay the scavenger. This they did to their erly worked and fed with clover turnings, satisfaction in two ways: they ate down time will demonstrate these lands to be the briars and brush, (giving the young fully as valuable as the light "oak opengrass a chance to start), were fatted and ings" that have been so profitably worked seld at an advance in the fall of in various parts of our State for so many

do know that on such lands 38 bushels of wheat and 180 bushels of ears of corn have been raised to the acre. In view of fertile soil even if it is "sand," as some term it, with the low price of such lands when cleared of the pine, their proximity to railroads, the climate, it is certain that within a few years men of small means will seek them for a home, and make agriculture their business, while the capitalists will make of them sheep and cattle ranches and ranges on an extensive scale. If this article will call the attention of such -parties to these lands and therefore help this development of the material resources of our State, we shall be pleased while we are still

ON THE WING.

DUTCH-FRIESIANS. Annual Meeting of Breeders' Association

-Summary of the Business Transacted.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Dutch-Friesian Association was held on Wednesday last, February 7th, at Utica, N. Y. The attendance of those intersted was quite large. The representatives from Michigan were Mr. J. C. Sterling. Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and E. R. Phillips, of Bay City,

delegate from the Michigan Association. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Patterson, President of the Association. who presented his annual address. He referred to the prosperous condition of the Association, and the high position attained by the members as breeders of this class of cattle, and the necessity for the exercise of vigilance and strict integrity if they would continue to hold it. Referring to the Herd Book and the records of the breed, President Patter-

"The system of making names, pedigrees, and records to suit the circumstances and the purchaser, has been a fruitful source of evil, and one which canthus the convenience of the condemned. not be too severely condemned. The remedy for this must be found in a better system of registry in those provinces and a better idea of what constitute a pure bred animal, as well as a clearer idea of the differences between a breeder and a cattle trader, that purity of blood rather than measurements should be considered.

"The Friesian Association on the 1st of May next closes their Herd Book to all foundation stock. This is a great advance in the right direction, and hereafter we may be sure of finding cattle, whose dam and sire at least are known. And it is to be hoped that this association will at this

"It may be objected that this will retrict importations and retard our growth. reply, we don't want numbers but we do want quality.'

He referred to milk tests, and the necessity that existed for the establishment record. On this subject he said:

"Much must depend upon our inspectors, and a great deal on the personal honesty of the owner. This leads to a word on large records, and upon whose oath they are taken—by the herd books—I will not say by the public, for sometimes I will not say by the public, for sometimes they are not swallowed by the world at large. As a breed the Friesian is un-doubtedly the greatest milker known, and we should be satisfied to have it so, and not attempt to make monstrosities of them. Legitimately, she can't be made to give more pounds of milk in a month than e takes in pounds of food and drink in the same time. You can't make the world believe it. There are many who are under the impression that 85 pounds of milk represents about ten gallons, and it is a monstrous good cow that will give that much in a day, and there is a strong impression that to be believed, the milking should be witnessed and attested by some responsible party other than the owner or his interested employe. It is not worth while to notice records of 12 or 13 gallons per day as such cows are very scarce.

In conclusion he congratulated the Society upon its prosperous condition, and the strong position it occupied, which he ascribed largely to the untiring efforts of the Secretary, S. Hoxie of Whitestown.

After the President had finished his address, the election of officers for the ensuing year followed, and resulted in the choice of the following: President-Dr. W. F. Patterson-

Lochern, Md.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Wayne Mc
Veagh, Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. G. M.
Eunick, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Burrell, Little
Falls, N. Y.; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City,
Mich.; I. B. Tuckerman, Cassville, N. Y.
Secretary—S. Hoxie, Whitestown, N. Y.
Treasurer—C. L. G. Blessing, SlingerLands N. Y.

Stand where they belong, "at the front
Let the "butter cattle" have a chance.

C. N. Stanton, of Coe, Isabella Co.
whose card appears in the list of Shor
horn breeders, started about two year Lochern, Md.

Executive Committee—Robert Burch, West Schuyler, N. Y.; E. R. Phillips, Bay City, Mich.; L. H. Payne, Garrettsville, Ohio; Irwin Langworthy, South Brook-field, N. Y.; C. R. Payne, Hamilton, N. Y. Essays on various subjects were read, and discussions followed. The business transacted of general interest to breeders was the adoption of a rule which closes the Herd Book after May 1st against all stock that does not trace to stock registered in the old country. This does not include stock which has already been ac-

cepted for registry or has been registered. Another rule was adopted in regard to milk tests. It provides that no record of an animal will be made on an owner's and milker's certificate except such record comes under the following amounts: two years old heifer, 50 lbs.; three years old, 60 lbs.; four years old, 70 lbs.; aged cows cent expense. This first step was satis. They are not worthless after the pine has been stripped from them, for we must be certified to and made under the comparatively new country, and we hope the farmers of that section will appreciate the good results that must follow.

supervision of a committee of a breeders' association or an agricultural society.

The board of directors of the Association was changed from three to five members. The fees for yearly membership were advanced to \$10, and life memberships were advanced to \$50.00. The fee bill now before Congress was discussed, for registering is placed at \$2.

Mr. E. R. Phillips of Bay City, in comto consist of three members be appointed Wm. Ball, while looking after the inby the President to investigate and report | terests of the bill. The meeting wound upon the utility and feasibility of a up with a banquet, and was pronounced union of all breeders of pure Friesian or a decided success. North Holland cattle in this country. This motion was not agreed to, and the question of a union of the two Associations—the Dutch Friesian and Holstein and the differences should be adjusted at

THE MOST PROFITABLE CATTLE FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER.

A Word for the Little Jerseys

EAGLE, Mich., Feb. 6th, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have read with great interest the re cent articles in the FARMER on "The Most Profitable Cattle for the Average Farmer." The Shorthorns and Holsteins seem to have it all their own way. In the last issue I read the article by Mrs. G. M. Shattuck; it was very interesting. Truly my mind there is one greater, and how the admirers of Shorthorns and Holsteins will laugh when I make the statement that the diminutive, lean little Jersey is the greatest and most profitable breed of cattle known! Admirers of other and horns: larger breeds lay all their weight on the beef the animal will make when good for nothing else. Great Heavens! we never want to kill Jerseys, they will make us rich before they come to the age to be

served him so long and so faithfully? Jersey cows are certainly in the hair of tender-hearted men; men who think could not, and people don't do it. No, Van Winkle stock, which

good for nothing, and we have humanity

enough to let them die naturally. Who

wants to kill a cow for beef after she has

Mrs. Shattuck, after giving statistics beyond cavil of all those admitted to from the Agricultural World, as regards the enormous quantity of milk produced in the United States, the amount invested, and the number of cows required to make it, says: "A fair proportion of the milk is made into cheese, a very large portion is sold by the pint and quart in cities and large towns; but by far the largest proportion is made into butter, for butter is a staple article of food and commerce," and so on. Jersey cows make the largest amount of the best quality of butter. No

other breed dares to compete with them. Holsteins make a small quantity of poor butter. These facts are admitted by all. There are exceptions to the general rule; some Jersey cows give a large amount of milk and make a small amount of butter, and some Holstein cows are large butter producers, but as a general rule, Holsteins are not large butter cows. As for the Shorthorns, they are good for beef and that only. We have got to have beef, and the Shorthorns are for that purpose; but I say that the Shorthorns are not as profitable cattle for this State as the dairy breeds. The great West can make beef so cheap that this State cannot compete | Shorthorn is ahead! The next party heard with any profit.

I think it is high time some friend of the Jerseys said something in their favor, and I would like to hear from others. I am an enthusiastic admirer of this noble breed of cattle, and I want them to stand where they belong, "at the front."

C. N. STANTON, of Coe, Isabella Co.,

whose card appears in the list of Shorthorn breeders, started about two years ago with purchases from the herds of E. P. Kelsey, Ionia, and N. B. Hayes, of Muir, Ionia. At the head of his herd is Duke of Woodlawn, by Duke of Dover 35045, out of Lady Phœnix 2d. His Poland-China herd was begun by purchases from Levi Arnold, of Plainwell, which included the sow Black Bess 22d 4808, and boar Black U. S. No. 2275, the latter still at the head of the herd. Since then purchases from other parties have been made. Mr. Stanton is also breeding Southdown sheep, his foundation stock coming from B. F. Peck, of East Bethany, N. Y., and Samuel J. Sharpless, of Philadelphia. From the latter he secured the ram Viscount, by imported Victor, bred by Lord Walsingham, Merton, England. It is showing great enterprise on the part of Mr. Stanton to take such stock into a

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Veterinary Association was held last week at East Saginaw, and was well attended. Papers were read on interesting topics, such as tuberculosis and other diseases. The contagious cattle disease and the Association showed how it regarded the bill by unanimously voting pliance with instructions from the Michi- \$25 to help defray the expenses of the gan Association, moved that a committee Michigan delegate at Washington, Mr.

Stock Notes.

Mr. W. C. WIXOM has added to his herd of is left practically in the same position as Shorthorns the Cruickshank cow 21st Duchess before. There is no doubt but that the of Gloster, by Athlestane 6th, 31656, bred by rivalry between the two associations is a T. & A. B. Snyder, German Mills, Ont. Grand serious detriment to breeders generally, dam imp. 12th Duchess of Gloster, by Champion of England (17526).

> GOOD YEARLINGS .- Mr. R. B. Gillespie, of Tecumseh, sends the following in regard to a bunch of yearlings he is feeding: "I notice in your issue of February 5th the weight of Mr. A. R. Wilcox's yearlings. I have seven without water, at 8,590 pounds, an average of 1,227 1-7 pounds. Who is next? They are high grade Shorthorns, raised and fed by myself.

MR. A. A. Wood, of Saline, Washtenaw Co. writes us under date of February 8th: "I have just sold to E. W. Wellington, of Kansas, my crop of ewe lambs, save three from my Rich stock, reserved to add to my breeding flock; also 50 ram lambs, a part of which were of my the Holsteins are a great breed; but in own breeding, and the remainder Vermont stock. Price, \$50 per head for the entire lot." Arthur appears to be still on deck and ready

> W. C. WIXOM, of Wixom, reports the following sales of stock from his herd of Short.

horns:
To A. Vivian, superintendent Monroe County Farm, the Shortborn bull calf 7th Duke of Wixom by Airdrie Duke 34340, dam Lady Helen B, by Red Prince 24508.
To A. Hosner, North Farmington, the heifer Heloise, by Airdrie Duke 34340, dam Lady Helen Mar, by Prince of Oakshade 20686.
To John Jay, Atlas, the heifer Eugenie Aylesby, by Mazurka Aylesby 44344, dam Eugenie by Airdrie Duke 34340.

A. W. HAYDON, of Decatur, Mich., writes us that he has recently sold and delivered to Vermont parties, a Norman stallion and two mares that if a cow will make on an all three-quarter bred. They attracted great average 350 pounds of butter in a year, raise attention and very favorable comment. The a calf worth \$100, on an average, from sheep trade seemed opening up very satisfacthe time she is 20 months old until she is torily to the Verment breeders, with buyers the time she is 20 months old until she is meeting adopt the rule, excluding from our Herd Book all future importations of cattle not recorded in the old country, or the offspring of such recorded cattle on the side of both sire and dam.

The time she is 20 months old until she is present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, and doubtless other States. Mr. Barton was loading a car for Australia as he came away. Mr. Haydon brought home with that has thus become attached to him. I 15 years, she ought to have the privilege of present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, that has thus become attached to him. I him 50 ewes and lambs, buying largely of Rip sir, it is only an excuse. Shorthorn and Holstein breeders don't do it. If they do, they don't deserve prosperity.

> MR. G. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, Genesee County, sends the following report of recent sales from his flock of Merinos:

To John W. Foster, Flint, five yearling ewes, five ewe lambs, and half interest in a ram lamb. To Theron Shaver, St. Johns, six breeding ewes.
To Willard Bent, Victor, seven breeding

Mr. Stuart has also sold to Ryan Cowles, of

Battle Creek, the two-year-old Shorthorn heifer Thorndale Lass 1st, with bull calf by side, from Victor 41200. Thorndale Lass 1st was got by Independence 32877, and out of Thorndal Lass, by imp. Grand Duke of Thorndale 2nd (31298), a cow tracing to imp. Red Rose, by Baron of Kidsdale (11156).

THOSE LARGE CALVES .- Since the weights of various calves have been published in the FARMER, other big ones are being heard from. Here is Mr. J. R. Wallace, of Burr Oak, who reports a grade Shorthorn calf, dropped Jan. 22d, which weighed 125 pounds when one day old, stood two-and-a-half feet high at the shoulder, and was three feet five inches in length from a line between the horns to the insertion of the tail. At the time he was weighed he had not sucked his dam, but had a light feed four hours previously. And still the from was Mr. Wm. S. Bates, of Ionia. His calf has grown up, but must be a good one. The day before he was nine months old, before being watered, he weighed 740 pounds, as much as many of the scrub two-year-olds that come into the market as monuments of the lack of business sense of their breeders. This animal also is a grade Shorthorn.

THE following is a list of the purchasers at the public sale of Shorthorns held last week by C. Boley & Son, of Pittsford, this State:

To A. P. Cook, Brooklyn, Ida 2d, six years old, by Earl of Raisin 19699, out of Gem of Raisin by 9th Duke of Hillsdale 11760, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor (2592).

To Thomas Hutchins, Hillsdale, cow Ruth, four years old, by Almont 28454, out of Ida by Earl of Raisin 19699, and calf by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 29809.

Earl of Raisin 19699, and call by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809.

To H. W. Norton, Hudson, heifer Minnle, two years old, by Duke of Allen 38262, but of Ruth by Almont 28454, tracing to imp. Staple-ton Lass by Sailor (2562).

To same party, Countess, one year old, by Almont 28454, out of Alvener 3d by Earl of Raisin 19699, tracing to imp. Tulip by Bache-lor (1665).

Raisin 19699, tracing to important of the control of (1666).

To J. S. Flint, Somerset, Nellie, two years old, by Afmont 28454 out of Ida by Earl of Raisin 19699, and cow calf by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809.

To W. M. Wright, Hillsdale, Kate, two years old, by Almont 28454, out of Ida 2d by Earl of Raisin 19699, and cow calf by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lags by Sailor (2592).

Hillsdale 22809, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor (2592).

To W. M. Carter, Hillsdale, Bonne et Belle, one year old, by Almont 28454, out of Ida 2d by Earl of Raisin 19699, and Miss Miller, one year old, by Billy Miller 42902, out of Ruth by Almont 28454.

To Fleming McMath, of Adrian, bull Red Dick, ealved Ock. 1st, 1882, by 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809, out of Ida by Earl of Raisin, tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass, by Sailor (2592).

Rocted cooling the most per pound, it is

WHIPPLE SPRING TOOTH SULKY & FLOATING

INCREASE—BY THOROUGHLY PULVERIZING THE . 301L

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

The teeth are arranged to cut and move the eart is so many small plows. Every inch of groun moved and pulverized five inches deep if desire

THE "WHIPPLE" HARROW is strong and well made; is adapted to smooth or rough land, and the teeth being independent, adjust themselves to rocky or uneven surfaces

These Harrows accomplish more with the same power than any other Harrow known, and can be used for a greater variety of work

THE SULKY HARROWS can be adjusted for use as Riding or Walking Corn Cultivators, and when desired, Broadcast Grain Seeders are furnished.

WEIGHT OF SHEEP AND MUTTON OF OUR MERINOS AS COM-PARED WITH OTHER BREEDS.

Judging by the excitement and scram-ble to obtain great weight of gross fleece without a due regard for wool, one would get the impression that in this lies all the value our Merinos possess. We do not stop to think what such unnecessary for-eign substance costs to produce. It recign substance costs to produce. It remains a question with our herders to what extent it should be cultivated. It is as to what are its uses, and what its abuses. It is useful in promoting a healthy growth of wool, lubricating each fibre, covering it with a thin coating oil, holding it together in solid blocks between the seams or fleece joints, thus protecting it from friction; fibres sliding on each other and wearing off the felting properties. The abuse is where it is pro-duced in excess of its uses, and causes un-

We are not aware that there has been practical test or an analysis made to as-certain what the cost of production is, as compared to that of pure wool. To illustrate our views on this subject we will estimate three pounds of oil to be equivalent, in cost, to one of wool; also that four pounds of gross fleece to one of pure wool, for the stock ram, and three to one for the ewe, would be our idea of what the standard ought to be for our stud If this be carried out until it became a fixed habit in the flock, then they will more surely transmit the desired amount than by going to extremes.

A ram yielding 28 pounds of gross flece, which scours seven pounds, is far better than one yielding 34 pounds, which scours five pounds, (this being the esti-mated equalized cost of production). We are aware that many advocate the theory that the 34 pound ram would build up the flocks to a standard faster than would the 28 pound ram. This has not been our experience. This excessive oiliness is an exception to the rule, and does not trans mit itself with any degree of certainty. There will be occasionally some animals produced possessing this excess, while the main portion will be below mediocracy. hence breaking up the uniformity which might have been sustained on a higher standard by the 28 pound ram. A violent cross made in this way would be as fatal in its effect as to cross the 200 pound ram on the 90 or 100 pound ewe, and by following up extremes we are constantly adding opposing forces. In breeding to the most thorough bred animals, to obtain a point which they possess, we will be more sure to obtain what we want than by going to extremes. It has been shown by past experiments that very much larger sheep than we now have would not meet the wants of our country; it has been found that the cost of produc tion supercedes them as producers of wool. If this furor for great weight of gross fleece continues we shall have to colarge their size, and here we would have no bounds. If possible they would grow them to the size of a cow, and have them yield 300 or 400 pounds. We must stop somehere, and we know of no better time than now. Our best sheep are large stop sometice, time than now. Our best sheep are talk emough and yield enough in gross weight of fleece. We have enough to do for in perfecting what we now have, in the way of form, general style, wrinkles, fleece, oil, &c., when we take into account that the perfect sheep has yet to be produced, to say nothing of a whole flock. If we succeed in adding value without a corresponding cost of production, we will have established a real improvement. We believe that herein lies the secret of our future success. As our country grows older, and land dearer, the competition in all legitimate business becomes closer. We see it in all kinds of The mill owner is constantly studying how he can cut down place his goods upon the market, with the one of pure wool is found to be sufficient e protection and healthy growth of and we believe that in the near future, less rather than more will be found sufficient by growing thicker fleeces, and in this we would improve the quality, without diminishing the quantity valuable points so as to give the greatest

combined value to the animal.

As to the mutton of the Merino it is supposable that we have in our Merinos the best mutton sheep, combined with the best wool-growers in the world. This would be assuming too much, as our breeders have made the growing of wool of the first importance. On the other hand, men like Elmon and Bakewell, who have been considered great breeders, made breeding for mutton a specialty. With them the wool bearing was of secondary importance. They bred away from it rather than increased it, as it enabled them to more fully develop the mut-ton qualities. Early maturity is of the first importance in all meat producing animals, consequently they did not want the wool to supercede them in building them up to quick maturity. Their sys-tem of high feeding and judicious breed-ing, to obtain this object, has had the effect in fully maturing them at or before two years old. After this age they rapidly decline, both as to quality of mutton and wool bearing. We are of the opinion that the mutton breeds proper up to two years old will produce more pounds of mutton at the same cost, and the quality

While we do not claim the Merino a the best mutton sheep, one to hang up in the shop windows, or cut up on the block with as well marbled meat as the Down families, yet we claim they have their place as a mutton sheep, where no other breed can successfully compete. As a winter feeding sheep on our farms where straw is to be converted into manure this sheep has no equal. If it be of the model form, with its abundant fleece, and of proper age, it can easily be fattened to weigh 125 pounds, and will command the highest price per pound, live weight, in eastern markets. This may be accounted for by the greater value of their pelts in proportion to their live weight. Can a given number of pounds be produced at the same cost with the Merino as with other breeds? We believe that it can if its habits are understood and be rightly located. It should not be converted into mutton until four years old. It is no riper at this age than the mutton breeds are at two years. It does not grow as fast when young, nor is its mutton of as good quality as when matured. This may be accounted for since it has a greater proportion of wool to grow with it; and its carcass being largely made up of muscle does not mix with fat until it arrives at maturity, at which time its mutton compares favorably with other breeds. Now when we take in account the greater value when we take in account the greater value of the fleece during its four years of growth, and its aptitude in utilizing straw and other coarse fedder, as a part of its winter feed, and that it will pay a yearly profit in its fleece until maturity; and if the profits of its four fleeces be deducted from its whole cost it would leave the much, as the mutton breed would at two years old. If both breeds be put in the slaughter pen at two years old the mutton breeds would be the most profitable, but

breeds would be the most prontable, but if both be kept until four years old, the scales would tip the other way.

As to the feeding qualities of the different breeds, the Merinos require more coarse fodder in proportion to grain than do the mutton breeds. A practical breeder and feeder of Cotswolds once told us how he fed his sheep. When he wished to how he fed his sheep. When he wished to fatten them he placed them in a close stable; their morning feen was all the corn they could eat, and when they would eat no more he gave them oats, of which they would eat a good amount. This feed was repeated at noon and at night, with all eign substance costs to produce. It remains a question with our herders to what extent it should be cultivated. It is a subject that should engross our thoughts as to what are its uses, and what its abuses. It is useful in promoting a bases. It is useful in promoting a base to what are its uses, and what its abuses. It is useful in promoting a base to what are its useful in promoting a base to what a base to what its a base to what a bas thick on the rib. The Merino could not endure such feeding, The requisite feed to bring them to their best state would not fatten the Cotswold; consequently they ought not to be fed together. Then it depends on what our surroundings are to determine which would be the most profitable. On farms near large towns where a forced system of feeding can be made practicable the mutton breeds would e best. On the other hand, where wheat is largely grown in rotation with other crops the Merino will hold its own, and on the great grazing lands of the south and west it has no competitor.

Our estimates of the above are made on

an estimate when wool-growing can be made reasonably profitable. If the present low prices of wool continue the ordinary Merino must leave the field or be so improved in form and wool bearing as to be able to hold its place. Such depressions as we now are passing through are generally looked upon as a great calam-ty. We do not look upon it in this way, but rather as a future blessing. So valuable an animal as our Merino will never be thrown away, nor will such times last forever. It will stimulate breeders who have an interest at stake and a love for their business, to study how they can so improve them so as to be able to compete in the markets of our country Such times compel us to draft out such animals as cannot meet the competi tion, or whole flocks, and replace them with such animals as can meet the emer gency. Do not let us throw away valua ble flocks or be discouraged with the present outlook, but redouble our efforts in building up solid value. It can be more easily accomplished than in times of prosperity. Then let us be prepared when this cloud passes to show a better sheep than has as yet been seen.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY NOTES.

A Day at the Owosso Breeding Stables and with Printers who breed Jerseys and Pure Bred Fowls.

If one were to visit Shiawassee County for the purpose of viewing the fine stock that is being bred there, and not visit the Owosso Breeding Stables, and take a look at the young trotters that are being bred and raised by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, they would miss a treat such as one rarely meets. Louis Napoleon, Fanny Mapes, Jo Gavin, Jerome Eddy, George Milo and others there are familiar names to every horseman, and the position they occupy in the constellation of great trotters and progenitors of famous trotters, will cause their names to be known among horsemen for ages to come.

With J. W. Hibbard, in whose charge we were while in Shiawassee County, and in company with Mr. E. O. Dewey of the Owosso Times, we called at Messrs. Dewey & Stewart's office. Mr. Dewey was busy at the time and requested us to expenses, or introduce new machinery, or cheapen raw material, to enable him to company us to the stables. The office is itself a complete picture gallery-all the prospect of a fair remuneration, and to compete with his neighboring manufacturer, or the world at large if must be. with pictures of famous trotters of the Now if two and three pounds of oil to past and present, noted sires of trotters, turf scenes, etc., and we got the impression at first glance that the proprietors were not only proficient students of their business, but loved to dwell in company with these immortal champions of the

turf.

Going to the stables we were first shown Hattie Mapes, a bay mare by Abdallah Star, out of Fanny Mapes.

The fleece should correspond with other yalvalle points on as to give the greatest. was Fanny Mapes, it will be seen that this mare Lotty is the produce of half brother and sister. This experiment was productive of happy results, as Lotty has already shown herself an unusual trotter among trotters, both in single and double harness. In a stall next to her stands the bay gelding, Harry Patchen, Lotty's mate, and when they are hitched up together, they "don't let country plugs drop much slobber in the rear end of

their buggy." We next went to the stables at the outskirts of the city. Here we saw Louis Napoleon in his winter quarters. He gazed at us as though surprised to see us, and then trotted around the inclosure as gracefully and as nimbly as a three-year old. We next viewed Jo Gavin, too well known to need description, and who is getting quite a reputation as a sire of trotters. Then we came to the stall occupied by George Milo, a bay stallion foaled in 1880, and own brother to Jerome Eddy. He is of finer style, better finish than Eddy, and if it were not known that he was closely related to a famous trotter, he would attract much attention. He has plenty bone and good muscles, and it is but reasonable to believe that he is capable of equaling if not surpassing Eddy for speed. We were shown Furor, a bay stallion, coming three years old, that had been brought up from Kentucky to be used as an outcross on the mares at these stables. He is a rather large, rangy young horse of good style and proportions, and were it not known that he carries some of the best trotting blood in his veins known, he would be taken for one

2:30 gait at the halter. There were several fillies shown us that are deserving of description, but space forbids. After viewing the brood mares, where we found Rosa Belle, Lizzie Mapes, Jennie Patchen, Fannie Harris, Owosso Belle, and several others well known and yet too numerous to mention, we passed along to the young stock. We found Col.

of the finest carriage and general purpose

horses in the country. We also saw the

bay colt Abdallah Wilkes that was

brought from Kentucky. He is a more

compact, blocky built horse than Furor,

and is of a style and make up that be-

token great endurance, yet has shown a

making him three-fourths same blood as Jerome Eddy. Also Dolly Mapes, a bay filly of 1880, sired by Louis Napoleon out of Fanny Mapes, being the same blood as Jerome Eddy; Annie Lewis of 1882 by Louis Napoleon out of Ida Lewis, and Mitty Harris by Jo Gavin out of Fanny Harris.

After looking over the colts of 1883, and noticing their action, the natural disposition to trot, their regular motion like clock work, that will enable them to "run away on a trot," we passed along to take a ook at the "saintly old matron," Fanny Mapes and her associate Nellie Sutton. Fanny, although 26 years old, is showing quite a coltish disposition this winter, and hopes are entertained that she will yet breed more colts.

While in Owosso we were entertained by G. M. and E. O. Dewey, who showed us their Jersey bull Syringa's Yokum. This bull was one of the successful ones in the prize ring. His sire was Yokum Chief 4399, g. sire Butter Boy 3243, g. g. sire Balsam 2357. The dam of Yokum Chief, Witch Hazel, has a record of 14 lbs. of butter in seven days. The dam of Balsam, Oak Leaf, has a record of 17 lbs. and 9 oz of butter in seven days. Dam Syringa 3917 by Belisario 640, whose dam Coral has a record of two lbs per day, g. d. Rajah 340 tracing to Pansy 8 and Splendid 2nd. They also showed us Pet Lebrocq, a heifer bred at Beech Grove Farm, Indianapolis, sired by Lebrocci's Prize. Also abull calf that they have for sale, sired by Syringa's Yokum 9346 out of Cathrilla 2398. This calf we believe was bred by Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.

Mr. E. O. Dewey is quite a poultry fancier, breeding Langshans, Rose-combed Brown Leghorns and Wyandotte chick-

The Canada Thistle.

Inquiries are so common as to the best method of destroying this pest that we reproduce the following from the pen of Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the Iowa Agricul tural College, in the N.Y. Tribune:

"The Canada thistle-which, by the vay, is a misnomer, as it is a native of the Old World-may be known from all other thistles by the small size of the flower-heads, which are always purple, and not generally more than half an inch, or at most two-thirds of an inch, in diameter. Add to this the excessively prickly character of the leaves, and the general bushiness of the stems, which rarely exceed two or three feet in height, and we have characters which will enable any one readily to recognize the pest. The Canada thistle like most others is strictly speaking a biennial; that is, it gets a start in life one year and then the next grows up, produces an abundance of flowers and seeds, and then decently dies. That is, the other species die decently. Here is just where the Canada thistle does not follow the custom of all well-behaved this tles. During the second year of its life, which should be its last, it quickly sends out underground a number of stems which secretly penetrate the soil and get a good foothold, so that when the parent plant dies these hidden offshoots do not suffer. Thus, while the plant itself dies at the end of the second year, its underground stems do not. Each of the latter will act just as the parent plant did, so that while each plant dies out in time, the patch of thistles is perennial.

"Now as to the destruction of the pest: It is evident that every method resorted to must take into account these underground stems. It is not enough merely to prevent its seeding. That would check it only in one particular, and the least important one of that Let me enumerate severa methods which will prove successful if thoroughly carried out: 1. No plant, even though it be a Canada thistle, can live without having green leaves exposed to the sunlight. If no leaves are allowed to appear, as by persistent hoeing, any Canada thistle patch may be starved out. The difficulty is that in such a contest be tween a farmer and his thistles, the farmer gets tired out sooner than the thistles do. 2. Plowup the patch, and carefully pick out every underground part of the thistles that can be found by repeated harrowing. After the lapse of a few weeks repeat the process, and then again, and again. This is tedious and expensive, but in some cases it will pay. 3. In the early season cut off every plant at the surface of the ground, and drop on the top of the root a small handful of salt. Some recommend the addition of copperas. This can only be resorted to when the patch of thistles is limited in extent. I know a chemist who destroyed a small patch of thistles in his dooryard by pouring a spoonfull of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) on top of the root."

"Listing" Corn. The new method of planting corn, which is termed "listing" is thus described in the N. Y. Times: "It consists in the use of a double mold board plow, which opens the furrow, and a dropper which is operated by a wheel and gears in front so that the seed is dropped in the furrow behind the plow. A scraper comes after and covers the seed. In this way several acres a day can be planted, and the middle can be plowed at leisure after the corn is planted. This hastens the planting very much, and is a method that could be adopted elsewhere than in the west with advantage. The corn can only be cultivated one way, but this is quite a common practice now everywhere, and is economical, as it increases the yield 25 per cent. over that of the oldfashioned hill system. This quick planting has the advantage of getting the corn ahead of the weeds, and so saving much after labor in cultivation."

EFFECT OF STARVATION ON WOOL. Whenever during the growth of wool the sheep from which it is sheared suffers, either from disease or starvation, a weak place will be developed in the wool. A straw will break the wool at the weak spot. No matter how fine such wools may prove or how excellent their conditions, experts will find these weak spots and mark down the values accordingly. Those who are conducting western sheep from its whole cost, it would leave the Mapes, a bay stallion colt of 1882, sired Morino costing no more per pound, if as by Louis Napoleon, out of Hattie Mapes, animals, or sufficient winter feed, will times fickle and not entirely to be depend-

never succeed in making wool growing a ed on, and most especially if we have remunerative branch of business. These choice eggs of our own, or high-priced. weak places in their wools reduce market ones from others that we do not feel disprices to a low and unsatisfactory range.

THE agricultural editor of the N. Y. of last year was worth \$480,643,000; the wheat crop, \$484,675,779; and the egg crop, \$475,682,889. These figures are evidently an example of the kind of figurative calculation indulged in by the maiden who counted her chickens before they were hatched, at least as regards the production of eggs. For at the liberal price of 16 cents a dozen for eggs the production must have been equal to 36,000,000, 000, or at 60 eggs for each hen in the year there must have been 600,000,000 hens at work, which is 150 for each farm, 12 for each man, woman, and child in the whole country, including all the people in cities, towns, mines, ranches, shops, and ev. ery other industrial locality where there are no farmers."

Agricultural Items.

THE Rural World says 52,721 acres of sor ghum were planted in Kansas last year for for age alone, and that it is growing in favor for such purpose every year.

N. J. Colman, in an address before the Mis sissippi Cane Growers' Association, says the time has come when the development of the sorghum industry warrants the organization of a National Association, for the encour agement of the work throughout the United

It is said that in Illinois the great bulk of the corn crop being so soft, is lavishly fed to everything that will eat it, and that it is common to see piles of soft corn, which have been as orted from the harder, lying alongside of fields and niled in fence corners, where stock has access to it with the same freedom as to ricks of corn fodder, or stacks of straw and

PROF. COOK says no one should think worm. eaten peas are good for planting. Although the germ is not usually destroyed, the nutritious matter necessary to a thrifty growth is The pea-weevil eats the peas while they are yet in the pod and lives in the shells through the winter. The use of camphor, as recommended by some, is therefore useless as far as preserv ing the peas is concerned.

W. D. BOYNTON, in the Indiana Farmer, re ninds farmers that it is not a good plan to sow seed grown upon the home farm for many years in succession. A farmer living on a andy loam, should endeavor, he says, to exchange seed with one who lives on a clay soil. and vice versa. He can give no scientific ex planation of the practice or why it benefits, out says experience, that best of teachers proves the position. Potatoes cannot long be raised on a heavy clay soil without losing their

MAJOR ALVORD, of Houghton Farm, Orange County, New York, said at a meeting of the Milk Producers' Association at Boston, last month, that there must be an improvement and reform in the milk buisness. Boston spends \$3,500,000 for milk annually, of which the producer gets but \$2,000,000. Half the remainder might be secured to the producer by cheaper handling. The middlemen must go, and farmer must act in concert to effect this.

THE Illinois State Agricultural Society, at the winter meeting, raised the amount to be offered in premiums for corn to \$450. This is to be divided into three premiums of \$100 each and three of \$50 each, to be awarded as fol lows: \$100 for the best bushel of corn from each one of the three grand divisions of the State and \$50 for the second. The conditions are that the successful competitors shall deliver at Springfield 25 bushels of corn like that for which they received premiums, to be dis-

THE GREATEST HORSE BREEDING ESTAB-LISHMENT OF AMERICA .- One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, and one which none favored with oppor tunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oaklawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago. His importations of Percheron horses from France, to date, have aggregated the imnense sum of \$2,500,000, and at the present time at "Oaklawn," 600 head of the choicest specinens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 2,000 mares and 21 import ed Percheron stalllons in breeding.

THE Toronto Globe gives a long list of im positions practised on farmers selling pork in that city, by which they suffer from swindling sharpers, and says in conclusion: "Protection against imposition in weighing is to be found in farmers having their own scales or using the city scales. This remedy the men who are the victims are generally averse to using. The shortage nulsance is best met by dealing with trustworthy buyers, or when dealing with parties not known to be trustworthy, by ordinary common sense business precautions against being imposed upon, and a determination not to be brow-beaten."

"Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam orepared by F. W. Kinsman & Co., of Augusta Me., is a remedy which has acquired a great reputation, and is having a wonderful sale. Gentleman and ladies of first-rate reputation, who have used it in their families, speak to us in nthusiastic praise of it."

W. H. SIMPSON, Belfast."

Che Poultry Pard.

Hatching Time.

Soon the time of hatching will be in order, and then the most interesting and recreative part of the routine of poultry raising will claim our attention and care. Although this month is rather early in our climate to set hens, many no doubt will venture a setting or two, but in most cases they are from Asiatic breeds.

Before the time of hatching, it is advisable to save the eggs from your best laying hens if they are up to the standard requirements, in preference to those laid by pullets. Each egg should be marked with the date it was laid, and put away in a safe place where it will not get chilled, and turned every day or two if kept some

time before setting. It is not always safe to trust a valuable setting of eggs to a broody hen, until you have proved her staying qualities. The precaution for proving her sincerity is posed to risk by giving them to a hen on her first sign of broodiness.

When a hen manifests a disposition to Times shows the value of some alleged sit by remaining on the nest over night, statistics, as follows. "In some 'gleanings' by clucking, or ruffling her feathers when we find the statement that the corn crop touched or approached, it is time that some action be taken to find out if she means business. Select a comfortable place in your hatching room if you have one; make a clean nest, and mould an! fashion it like the laying one; remove the hen at night and place her gently on the new nest, with a few porcelain eggs under her, and put a cloth or board in front to keepher quiet. If she shows a determination to attend to business in the nest twenty-four or thirty hours contentedly the valuable eggs may be entrusted to he keeping .- Poultry Monthly.

Tonics.

One of the very best tonics for chickens or moulting fowls is "Douglass' Mixture." The ingredients cost but little and are easily obtained at any drug store. This is an old recipe, but applies now as well as ever. The proportions for small flocks could be made one-quarter less. Care should be used not to put in too much at once; a tablespoonful to six quarts of water in a drinking vessel is about right. Its good effects are soon apparent in any flock, producing a vigorous and bright look in the fowls. The proportions are:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMBAULT'S Is undoubtedly the most val-uable and reliable Veteri-

nary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Chio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

SPRING SALES

Kentucky Shorthorns April 15, 16, and 17, 1884, at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, MT. STERLING, KY., of Bl. Diestaff, Mr. Steining, Mi, Will sell on April 18th, 1884. at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Shorthorns including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharpe, of the Repick Branch, Marye, Cov. , of the Renick Branch, Marys slips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, OF SHARPSBURG, KY., J. S. DERRY, OF SHARPSBURG, KY.,
Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884. Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys,
trio odnesses, Filigrees, Rose of Sharons, Amelias,
Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imported Kirklevington
Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of
Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, OF THOMSON, KY, will sell on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chi-cago, Ill., about 60 Shorthorns, of the following faunilies: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duche ses, Ox-ford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyl-isees, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

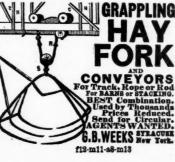
HON. A. W. BASCOM, OWINGSVILLE, KY., HON. A. W. BASCOM, OWINGSVILLE, KY.,
Will sell about 50 head of Shorthorns, from the
Slate Valley Herd, at the same place on April 17,
1884, of the following families: Young Marys,
Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums,
Cowalips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates
Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families. For catalogues of either sale,
apply to J. M. BIGGS AFF,
fl2-10t Mt. Sterling, Ky.

NEWEST & BEST! THE MACK DOOR HANGER! Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883.

Cannot be thrown from the track-runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Lathe-turned Roller; Iron Track; strongesi the market, and has the only per THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers For descriptive circular and pric address R. J. Hosner, Manager, f23-tf Romeo, Mich.

The Weeds Must Go MOSHER'S WHEEL HOE





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CROP

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler.

look in the fowls. The proportions are:

One half ounce sulphuric acid, one half pound copperas, four quarts rain water. Keep handy and give, when a tonic is wanted, in the fowls' drinking vessels, as described above; if the birds have a cold or are out of sorts, its effects are marvelous.—Poultry Monthly.

**The "ACME" subjects the soil to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double gangs of CAST STEE COULTERS the peculiar value in the fowls' drinking vessels, as described above; if the birds have a cold or are out of sorts, its effects are marvelous.—Poultry Monthly.

**The "ACME" subjects the soil to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double gangs of CAST STEE COULTERS the peculiar rousing lumps, leveling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spi ing Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod or hard clay, where other harrows utry fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

We make a Variety of Sizes working from 4 to 15 ft. wide.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!

Don't let your dealer palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool on you under the assurance that it is something better, but SATIS-FY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN ACME ON TRIAL. We will send the double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States on trial, and if it does not suit you may send it back, we paying return freight charges. We dont ask for pay until you have tried it on your own farm.

NASH & BROTHER,

Manufactory and Principal Offlice,
Branch Office,
MILLINGTON
HARRISBURG, PENN. New Jersey. N. B.—Pamphlet "TILLAGE IS MANURE" se Free to parties who Name this Paper.

The Bignell Post Power



OR FARM USE.

Especially designed to meet the wants of farmers who desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two horses can draw, is cheap, durable, and so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order. Will run a feed-cutter, feed-mill, corn-sheller or cut-off saw Takes power from horse to other machine by belt without jack or tumbling rod.

The Newest Thing and The Best! THE BICNELL PLOW.

For lightness of draft and work in both sod and stubble has no equal s. Made with either wood or iron beam, steel or chilled moldboard.

SMYRNA BELLS.

Made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volume an purity of tone are not to be excelled. For information in regard to any of the above call on or address F. B. BIGNELL, call on or address Smyrna, Mich. Good territory assigned to responsible agent

Milk Fever in Cows. PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S

BOVINE PANACEA

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacca for allfdiseases of a febrile charac-ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS E-vinco Liniment,



The champion Embrocator for man and Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.



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And Steam Boilers of the best design, material & workmanship. Our smaller sizes are especial; adapted to

FARM AND PLANTATION USE.

We manufacture six sizes of Saw Mills, with capacity of from Three to Fifty Thousand Feet per day, with One Saw. Send for our special cir-cular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we \$200.

LANE & BODLEY CO.,

John and Water Streets, Cincinnati.

THE SUGAR MAKER'S FRIEND.

celpt of these prices. I will send you samples of my No. 1 and No. 2 Spouts, post-paid, on receipt of five U. S. 2-cen stamps. Descriptive circulars sent free. Mention this paper and address to C. C. PONT. Burlington, Vt



BARBOUR" CORN DRILL. Unequaled for STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY. Drops positively only ONE Grain

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LATEST INVENTION IN SWEEP MILLS The principle upon which this Mill constructed is entirely new. By system of tripple gearing is inner grinding cone is caus

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IX L FEED MILL, J. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Lock Box 83 Batavia, III



OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200

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Improved FeedCooker

and Lightning Water Heater. Everybody needs them. Agents wanted. Address J B. SWEETLAND, Pontiac, Mich.

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HINTS FOR THE PROSPECTIVE APPLE GROWER.

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[From advance sheets of the forthcoming Michigan Horticultural Report.]

Beginning right is a strong point gained in any business, and especially so if that business requires several years for its full development. Perhaps this is nowhere more thoroughly exemplified than in the many unsuccessful attempts at making apple orchards profitable as a branch of farming.

To learn from the experience and practice of others is better for the young apple grower than to spend the best portion of his life in proving the truth of the old adage "Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Knowledge acquired from the experience and observations of other men through a series of years, may be made of some practical value to a young man about en-

tering on this vocation. Sometimes failures, or partial failures. teach as instructive lessons as the most successful experiments. They are beacon lights on a strange coast. It is usual in reporting experiences to give pictures of the bright side, and tell of the successes, and leave out those not satisfactory, but propose to put in some of the shades as

well as the sunlights. About thirty years ago the writer took possession of a farm in southwestern Michigan on which there was no apple and cultivated over twenty years. There were bearing orchards at the time on adjoining farms. Like most eastern men an orchard was deemed a necessary part of the farm. As a preliminary to actual work a location was selected such as at the time was thought to be the best the premises afforded. Fruit books and nursery catalogues were freely consulted, and some inquiry and observation made in the vicinity as to the best varieties for an apple orchard, as that, in the main, was what we proposed. At that time there were no varieties of winter apples cultivated here that stood out in advance of

others as market varieties. Fruit books and nursery catalogues generally had some favorites, claimed to be better than others, but that was for localities at a distance, and probably under different climates, soils and cir-

cumstances. The advantages of certain modes of propagation were sturdily maintained as the best; some that seedling stocks grafted above ground or in the top were best, because hardiest and because they proved to be the best bearers. Others maintained that root grafts were just as good and that seedlings were as likely to prove tender as grafts. Some claimed that Michigan grown trees were better than those grown in New York,

and others that they were not as good. Finally we came out of this medley of counsel by compromising the different claims and systems, and began work by clearing our ground, for the proposed orchard, of a heavy growth of oak timber, and after two years plowing and working it, planted our trees.

The land was a clay loam, a good strong wheat soil, nearly level and on a level with the surrounding land, and underlaid at a depth of three to four feet with sand and gravel. The varieties selected were mostly as follows, viz: King of Thompkins, Wagener, Baldwin, Red Canada, and a few of other sorts were used.

propagated as root grafts, and were obtained partly from Michigan nurseries, and partly from western New York. The Red Canadas were top-grafted on Northern Spy stocks-a good selection and wise proceeding as the result proved. Our trees were mostly obtained in the fall, heeled in on the ground, set out the next spring and immediately mulched with barnyard manure.

The land being strong, together with a short paper: the good cultivation it received, caused the trees to make rapid growth. Most of the varieties came into bearing young, continued vigorous and healthy, and gave us most magnificent fruit for several years, specimens of which became pretty well known at our State horticultural exhibitions, and promised rich returns.

Our orchard did well until the winter of 1872-3, which was one of extreme severity, long continued periods of severe cold which caused the trunks of a large part of the King trees to crack and open seams one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide from the ground to their branches. Most of the last year's growth and many of the larger branches were killed.

The condition of those trees the next spring was such that a severe system of pruning and shortening in was resorted to with good effect. Nearly all the King trees that were not thus cut back died in a few years, while most of those shortened in threw out new growth and in a measure recovered their thrifty condition; but they were so badly hurt in the bodies that they are fast going to decay and have been light bearers ever since. The Wagener were not so badly injured, though the vacant places and the dying trees are showing more plainly each year. Most of the Baldwins were killed outright. The Red Canada trees which were top grafted on Northern Spy stocks stood Saginaw, J. T. Cobb of Schoolcraft, W. better, still they did not pass the frosty W. Tracy of Detroit, and a number of ordeal unscathed.

In further illustration of the severity of the winter of 1872-3 I will relate my experience with a young orchard of root its branches will be entertained in the grafted Baldwin trees. On the farm, in similar soil, in the spring of 1872, I set out an orchard of Baldwin trees of two years growth from the graft; all lived and grew finely, and promised all I could wish; but this arctic winter swept all the life out of them, and the next spring their roots were gathered up and burned, and a field of corn grew in their place. Since the injury of 1872-3 mf orchard has not borne as large crops nor as good fruit. Other orchards in this vicinity were not generally as badly injured by this winter as mine, but the decline and premature decay of many trees in them show plain-

ly the effects of those long continued

cold periods. have learned some things which To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. as evils I would avoid, and others as benefits I would adopt, were I placed in the same situation again: 1st. My soil was good and the water

drainage was perfect. 2d. My altitude was not high enough as compared with the surrounding land. It wanted that newly discovered but indispensable quality of location, atmos-

pheric drainage. 3d. It had too much near protection from the original forests which stand on the north, west and south sides except an opening of a few rods wide from the southeast, which let the winds on a part of it, not with their full force, however, for there was a forest in that quarter but

farther away. Where those winds swept over it mos freely there was its best bearing portion and there are the best trees to day. Proba bly the level situation, the near forest protection, and the rapid growth caused by the rich soil and good cultivation, produced the conditions favorable to the

great injury of that time. Our experience proved that there was no difference in the hardiness, vigor, and bearing qualities of trees of same varieties, whether grown in the nurseries of New York or Michigan, provided that in this, my experience in fruit growing, I they arrived at their destination in equal condition and afterwards had the same care. Experience and observation have also pretty clearly demonstrated that some varieties of apple trees which are desirable because of the good orchard, although it had been occupied qualities of their fruit, but are too tender for this section of Michigan, are made more hardy and productive by top grafting on hardier stocks, such as Northern Spy, Duchess of Oldenburg, etc. Of these I will name the Baldwin, Red Canada, Rhode Island Greening as examples. The Northern Spy makes one of the best of stocks for top grafting, because of its straight, thrifty, even growth, and the success with which grafts take on it. The uniform appearance of the trees after they are grown is another recommendation in

favor of this method in practice. In selecting varieties of apples for market purposes, several qualities should

be kept in view. First, hardy, thrifty, and productive

Second, fair size, smooth and attractive looking apples, red in color being gen-

erally preferred. Third, those with not too tender skin and flesh, so that they may bear handling

and transportation well. Fourth, late keeping winter kinds are as good for fall marketing, and better for spring market.

Fifth, attractive appearance, with than the best quality without "good looks."

MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SO-CIETY.

Winter Meeting to be Held at Lapeer February 26th and 27th.

The winter meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will convene in the circuit court room at Lapeer on the evening of February 26, and will continue in session day and evening of the 27th. This meeting is held in acceptance of an invitation from the Lapeer County Horticultural Society. It is the first meeting of the kind ever held in that section and the attendance will be large.

Lapeer is situated at the crossing of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and the Bay City division of the Michigan Central railroads. The branch societies at Bay City, Pontiac, Flint, Jackson and Eaton Rapids will certainly send large delegations, and members of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association of Canada have signified their intention to be present.

The following scheme of topics will be discussed, each subject being opened with

1. "Ornamentation of Public Grounds." 2. "Rural Periodicals and our Duty Toward them

3. "How to Protect our Orchards and Gardens from Sneak Thives." "Masculine and Feminine in Horticul-

ture."

5. "Seed Breeding." 6. "Uses of Lime, Salt and Ashes in

Horticulture." 7. "Feeding for Manure."

8. "Warding off Frosts." 9. "Fruit Growing as a Part of Mixed

Husbandry." 10. "Utilizing the Waste upon the Farm."

11. "What Vegetables to Grow in what Quantities for a Family of Six."

12. "What Shall we Do with so many New Varieties." 13. "Horticultural Books for the Be

ginner." 14. "When, Where, and How to Hold

Public Exhibits of Horticulture and Products." 15. "Shall We Raise our own Sweetening?"

16. "Growing and Care of Orchards." J. W. W. Stickney, John T. Rich, R. L. Taylor, Rev. James Veuning. John Abbott and Dr. W. B. Hamilton of Lapeer, will have papers. W. K. Gibson of Jackson, A. S. Partridge of Flint, T. T. Lyon of South Haven, E. F. Guild of East other gentlemen will lead in the discussions upon the topics.

All members of the State society and homes of the citizens at Lapeer, unless parties prefer to go to hotels, in which case less rates will be given members in attendance.

All intending to go should notify Secretary Garfield at Grand Rapids at once, naming the station from which they are to start, so that in case reduced rates are secured over the railroad lines all may have the benefit of them.

Mother Swan's Wom Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipInsect for Name.

COLFAX, Jan. 28, '83, Could you give any name to this worm We get it in the spring water. There is another species that we have not seen lately. The spring is soft water. Please answer through your valuable paper and oblige a subscriber. M. PROUD.

Answer .- The larva is a maggot, which would produce a two-winged fly when fully developed. It is so dried, crushed and broken that I can not give the species. There are several families of Dipterons, like the mosquito family, the maggots of which live in water. If Mr. Proud will send me good specimens, I will answer more definitely. A. J. Cook.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Feb. 5, 1884.

Planting Shade and Shelter Trees.

The Massachusetts Horticultural So ciety discussed the above topic at its last meeting, Mr. Wetherell reading a paper on the subject, in which he said that in considering what to plant, we should be governed somewhat by the soil; first of all trees he named the oak, well named the King of the forest. It is probably the longest lived of all trees. In Palestine they show the traveler an old oak called Abraham's oak, which, the credulous believe, is identical with the one under which the patriarch rested. The oak was sacred to Jupiter in ancient Rome; in ancient Britain the Druids held their sacred rites under the oaks, and the "Gospel Oaks," so called, are still pointed out in England, where open air worship was once held. Some old oaks are very large; one near Berlin is 90 feet in cir cumference, and another is 66 feet; they are believed upon good authority to have lived from 1000 to 2000 years; one in Norfolk, England, is believed to be 1500 years old. There are about 130 varieties of oaks known; one of the best of which is the white eak. It does not bear transplanting well on account of its tap

The elm is a general favorite; its early form, and its hardiness and adaptability to all sorts of soils and locations, make it very useful and desirable. The sugar maple is another very general favorite. It is a clean tree, vigorous, gives a dense shade, and has a symmetrical top, and in autumn is most beautiful in its variegated coloring of falling leaves; its crop of sugar, too, is worth consideration.

The evergreens are to be considered rather as ornamental trees, than as shade trees, but they are invaluable for shelter -and the value of a good shelter is coming to be more appreciated every year, in our climate of severe north and east winds.

The white pine is one of the best of shelter trees, also the Norway spruce, passably good quality, will sell apples in the hemlock and the larch; the latter is not any western market for higher prices an evergreen, but a rapid grower, and useful for timber.

Mr. W. C. Strong thought it was a mistake to plant maples too exclusively, especially along our streets and near dwellings; the shade of these is rather too dense, and more variety would be more pleasing; he would advise the elm, the white maple, the cut-leaved birch and linden for such situations. The horsechestnut is still more dense than the maple, and entirely unfit to shade a road or dwelling. The Norway maple is an excellent tree, and has a beautiful golden color in fall. The black walnut is a very useful and beautiful shade tree.

Mr. McCullock of Cincinnati, spoke of for hedges, and using the trimmings for spora viticola. In some parts of the countanning. He stated that about nine- try it is very destructive, in other parts varieties. The Norway spruce is also a heard it said that when Hercules descendswitch, which when he planted it above ground, produced the silver-leaved poplar! He believed the story was true, for this vile tree seems to thrive best in the neighborhood of grog shops! The cypress is perhaps as rapid a grower as any tree to be found; it is also graceful in appearance, but not adapted to cold the peronospora, but in vain. climates. The white ash is a very valuable tree for wood, as is also the bird's eye maple; the wood, of the blistered ash and bird's eye maple are in great demand for veneering. The tulip is a very beautiful tree and valuable for lumber.

The Cabbage Fly.

Various means have been suggested for controlling the depredations of the cabbage fly. Bouche, the original describer of the fly, says the plants may be pre served by dipping the roots, when they are transplanted from the seed-beds, into oil or lye of ashes. Powdered tobacco, or the fine dust from tobacco factories, scattered over the plants, will preserve them from attack. The use of super-phosphate of lime has been advised, as a preventive against the deposit of the eggs. If cabbages are not grown upon the same ground for successive years, and the ground, meantime, thoroughly cultivated with some other crop, the insect will be materially reduced in numbers. In some experiments at the Michigan State Agricultural College a strong decoction of tobacco was freely applied to the plants, but without appreciable benefit. Prof. J. A. Lintner writes upon the subject as follows: "When the attack of larvæ has reached that stage of progress that the plants unmistakably show it by wilting and the leaves turning to a faint lead color, all such should be promptly taken up, and the hole left should be filled with strong brine of lye to destroy any of the larvæ which might remain in the soil. This last precaution would be unnecessary, if the plants be carefully lifted by means of a broad-bladed knife. The accompanying ground with the plant should be thrown in a deep hole made for the purpose, and covered with solidly packed earth, through which the flies, if any of the buried larvæ should attain this stage, could not penetrate to the surface. Watering the plants with lime water has

commended the following method for the follows: "Mr. Bartram, who sold \$400 destruction of the larvæ: Bisulphide of worth of cherries, was successful with carbon is used. To apply it, a small hole only one sort, the English Morello. All s made in the earth near the main root of the heart varieties failed. Early Rich the plant by use of a walking stick or mond usually does well, but is not so other rod, and about one half a teaspoon- good a market sort as the Morello. Mr. ful of the liquid poured in, when the hole | Hiller of Lancaster County, said that is quickly filled with earth, which is press- cherries succeeded in that county on ed down by the foot. In every case, the northwestern slopes. On eastern slopes, insects were killed without injury to fifty yards distant, they were a failure the plants. While Prof. Cook, as the Mr. Harrison had found cherry trees to result of recent experiments, believes car- succeed best and bear the best fruit where bolic acid to be preferable to bisulphide of carbon for the protection of radishes, he being fine and May Duke truly delicious. is still of the opinion that the latter material is the most reliable in contending with the cabbage fly .- American Cultiva-

Western New York Hortfcultural Society.

This society held its last annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on the 23rd and 24th ult., which was well attended. A fine display of winter fruits was made by Ellwanger & Barry, consisting of 37 plates of apples and 22 of pears, comprising the leading winter sorts and some specimens of newly introduced varieties. Mr. Barry also exhibited some very large pears, among them being some of the Easter Buerre, which measured three and-a-half inches both diameters. Plates of Prentiss and Catawba grapes were shown, showing the good keeping qualities of these varieties. In his annual address President Barry remarked that though apple trees blossomed full last spring, comparatively few set fruit, which he attributed to the continued cold and heavy rain when the trees were in blossom. The varieties which endured this adverse weather best were Duchess of Oldenburg and Maiden's Blush. He deprecated the idea of destroying the orchards because of the three successive failures of late years, reminding his hearers that such intention indicates lack of earnestness and courage. The farmer does not give up his business because of short crops, nor should the fruit grower-The history of pear culture was cited as flowers in spring, its exquisite grace of an example of a want of care and earnestness. It was generally found that those who failed, signally neglected their trees. They expected their orchards to take care of themselves. The trees must be cultivated and fed. Two or three years of heavy cropping and neglect will end the useful career of any fruit tree. He also paid a deserved compliment to the entomologists who have aided so much in devising means to subdue noxious insects, and recommended Prof. Saunders' work on insects, and Dr. Lintner's just published report on the same subject.

Phylloxera and Mildew.

The curious fact that destructive animals and plants are commonly more harmful in other countries than their native one, is again forcibly illustrated in the case of grape-vine diseases. How carefully in the hole, pull dirt around to fill destructive is the phylloxera in France up, and tramp it in. The plant will never feel and other parts of Europe! And still the insect has always been a native of the United States, and the damage it has done has been only incidental. A few years ago the insect reached Europe. It is now decimating the grape crops. One reason, and perhaps the leading one, why it is so troublesome abroad, is the fact that the European grape does not so readily withstand its attacks as do our species. The French are now largely using roots of our common wild grape to graft upon.

European botanists have described over 200 kinds of fungi which live upon various parts of the grape vine. Happily, oak forests leaving us destitute of oak but a few of these are very destructive. bark for tanning; he suggested using oak | The grape mildew of America is Peronotenths of all the lumber of the world is scarcely known. It is much more troubleeither pine, spruce or fir, and suggested some west than east. In 1878 it reached that timber planting should be of these | Europe, and is now more noxious there than here. Burning all affected leaves valuable shade and timber tree. He had is about the only practical remedy. The European grape mildew is Oidium Tucked into the infernal regions he cut a eri, a parasite which appears on the upper surface of the leaves, instead of on the lower surface as does the peronospora. It has made sad havoc with the vinevards of Madeira and other southern countries. It will not thrive in northern countries. A dusting of sulphur usually destroys it, hence that treatment has been applied to

The Keiffer Pear.

This pear, commonly supposed to be a cross between the Chinese sand pear and one of our improved varieties, has provoked considerable somewhat warm argumentation among horticulturists, who eem to be divided in opinion as regards its merits. A correspondent of the Husbandman, however, seems to voice the now generally received opinion in saying:

"The Keiffer pear is a fruit of large size, and faultless in appearance, being of á beautiful golden color when fully ripe, ometimes of good quality, but as a rule. about third or fourth rate. It is a pear calculated to take the eye of a novice, and so sells well, for there are almost always a sufficient number of persons who are unacquainted with fruits, that are willing to purchase upon appearance. It is not a pear that is likely to be a favorite with the amateur, unless it be for canning purposes. It seems to be admitted that it really does possess superior qualities as a canning pear. Its rare beauty, its productiveness, and its canning qualities are likely to retain for it a respectable position as a market pear. Enough fault has not yet been found with it to deter fruit growers from planting it, and nurserymen are reaping a harvest from its sale. But from what I know of it, if I could have but one variety, I could select a dozen sorts that I would choose before the Keiffer."

Cherries.

For some unknown reason, little mention is made of cherries in horticultural literature, and but small quantities find their way to the markets of this city, yet it is a palatable fruit, makes an excellent pie when properly embalmed between two "butter crusts" with sufficient sugar, is excellent for canning and not to be despised as a preserve. The last report of been found to be of service in killing the makes some reference to the value of logue (sent free) will give all the details.

"Prof. A. J. Cook has recently rethis fruit and some of its best varieties, as James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Ha

they stood in grass, Black Tartarian Mr. Helper of Berks, had a different experience. The cherry trees in his garden which had manure and cultivation, always bore good crops. His trees of the English Morello did not succeed, and he cut them down. Thus cultivators differ, and each inquirer must resort to the teachings of personal experience for unlike local ities. The great obstacle to successful culture seems to be the rot, for which there is as yet no known remedy."

Horticultural Notes.

MR. MADDEN, of Pike County, Georgia, owns the largest grape-vine in the United States which is 18 years old, a quarter of a mile long, and 34 inches in circumference at its base, and bears five wagon loads of fruit.

PEAS may be planted in the garden about as early as anything. Bliss' American Wonder pea is highly commended as an early wrinkled sort, and the Champion of England is a favorite late sort. Peas may be planted in boxes in fine sifted soil, and transplanted to the drills as as soon as sprouted about one-third of an inch.

PHILLIP SNYDER, of New Jersey, says in the Country Gentleman: "Blackberries well man-ured will do well in the same soil a long time, as I have had them 15 years without change, bu I should not advise anybody to replant the same land to blackberries at once. Let it rest by putting in something else, along with plenty of

GROUND can not well be made too rich for currants and gooseberries. Plant in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows; give thorough culture or deep mulch over the entire surface, cut out all wood of three years' growth (or after first crop is often considered better), and a good crop is al-

It is not desirable for persons who plant for their own use solely to select the pistillate varieties; for these, although the most profusely productive when well fertilized, are liable to overrun their staminate neighbors, and soon render the "strawberry patch" unproductive, or productive only of small or imperfect fruit.

An Illinois strawberry grower writes to the Inter Ocean, saying: "Vacant spaces may occur in the rows of plants, and should be filled up the next spring, using the plants which have voluntarily come up in the garden. For strawberries take out a spadeful of earth where the missing plant should have been, then lift a strawberry plant, in a spadeful of dirt, set it the effects of removal, but go on growing without intermission. Do the same with the raspberries and blackberries, and you can have full rows."

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies polloted blood. Its cures are perfect and enduring. 100 doses, \$1 NE . ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIPHTHERIA! THE PROSTRATION which follows

Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease. The following letter shows how the restoring and invigorating properties of

overcome it, and Hood's overcome it, and how by vitaliz-Sarsaparilla ing the blood it eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

Lowell, Mass.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. Hood's Sarsaparation. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend Hood's Sarsaparatilla with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours, 19 Butterfield Street.

"That Extreme Tired Feeling." "The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA."

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& CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



FOR VEGETABLES the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society For the LARGEST CROPS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Facts and Reasons.

Effects Produced by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and by Nothing Else so Perfectly.

It strengthens and invigorates sufferers from enervation, languor, weakness, and mental depression.

It has an almost magical effect in curing eruptive and cutaneous disorders.

It eradicates from the blood the taint of that terribly destructive disease, Hereditary Scrofula.

It expels from the system the baneful poison of Mercury, which is as serious as that of Scrofula.

It purifies and regenerates the life current polluted by the corruption of contagious disease.

It stimulates the secretory organs, effects the removal of all impurities from the blood and makes it new, rich, and pure.

It restores health to sufferers from thin blood and impaired vitality.

It saves, by its thorough purification of the blood, from Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and Tubercular Consumption.

It cures Scrofulous affections of the Liver and Kidneys, and their symptoms, Jaundice and Dropsy.

It clears Scrofulous Catarrh, Itching Humors, and the purulent Sores caused by Scrofula.

It clears and improves the complexion.

It neutralizes the poisons left in the system by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

It is, in short, an unfailing remedy for all disorders arising from impurity of the blood, where such disorders have not become so deeply seated as to be beyond all human aid.

Advantages that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Possesses over all Others.

It is composed of the most efficacious alterative, diuretic, and tonic drugs known in pharmacy, among which are the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, and the Iodides of Potassium and Iron.

It is a highly concentrated medicine, scientifically and honestly compounded so as to secure to it the highest degree of activity and perfect uniformity.

It has received the hearty endorsement of the leading men in the medical profession, who recognize it as a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and prescribe it in their practice.

It contains no poisonous minerals or other dangerous drugs, the use of which for temporary effect in the many crude and cheap mixtures sold as alteratives, produces effects on the system often worse than the diseases they are offered to cure.

It costs no more than any other, but would still be the cheapest blood-purifying medicine in the world, even were its price three times greater, since it is the only one that does "real, lasting good."

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and host of triends, made so by its marvellous cures. It has been used in, and approved by at least 4,000,000 families in the United Women have especial reasons for commending it.

It has proven its potency in curing obstinate, deeply-seated, and long-standing diseases caused by vitiation of the blood. It must not, however, be expected and is not claimed that a single obtined with the popular favor, both at home and received world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures. It has proven its potency in the useful, and long-standing diseases caused by vitiation of the bolod. It must not, however, be expected and is not claimed th

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS. Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1.00, six bottles for \$5.





Pea, Bliss' Abundance.—90 pods counted on a single plant. Very productive, 15 to 13 inches high.

Second Early. Excellent quality. escents per packet; 5 packets, \$1.00.

Pea, Bliss' Ever-bearing.—A perpetual bearer, yielding a full crop until frost; an excellent late variety, 18 to 24 in. high. Peas, 11-29 inches in circumfarence. Very productive. esc. per pkt.; 5 pkt., \$1.00.

Pea, Bliss' American Wonder.—The best and earliest variety grown. Very dwarf, excellent flavor. so cents per packet; 40 cents per plact; 75 cents per quart, post-badd.

N. B.—These three varieties will give Peas the entire season until frost. Bequire no brushing. American Champion Water-melon.—The best cating and best shipping melon grown. More productive than any other cort. or can per pkt.; so the \$1.00.

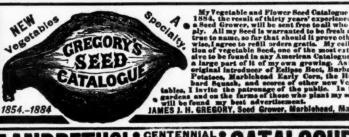
Calliflowore, Sea Foodam.—The best early variety jame to best early variety; jame to

American Champion Water-melon.—The best cating and best shipping melon grown. More productive than any other sort, as cas, per pitt, s pitts 4:00. Cauliflower, Soa Foam.—The best carry variety; sure to head, so cents per packet. Rhubarb, Early Paragon.—A new English variety. The carliest and most productive. Never runs to seed. Roots only for sale, 75 cts. each, post-paid. Pansy, Hillss' Perfection.—The choicest strain yet produced. Our Gardeners' Hand-Book, for 1824, contains a beautifully colored plate of this magnificent variety, so cents per packet of 50 seeds. Carnation, Shakesperean.—The set very introduced. Continue is flower the whole season. 50 cents per packet. Plants, 50 cents each. 44.00 for the set of 9 varieties. Wild Garden Seeds. A packet will plant aquer rod of ground.

25 cts. per packet; 5 packets, 91.00. For other Novelties, see Bliss' Illustrated. A mixture of 100 varieties of Flower Seeds. A packet will plant a square rod of ground.

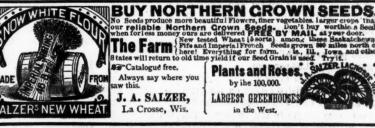
25 cts per packet; 5 packets, \$1.00. For other Novelties, see Bliss' Illustrated
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Cereals, Plants, etc. Mailed./rec.
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embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for \$5.00 select Seeds or Flants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, \$5.00 without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in cloth and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," giving details, free on application. PETER HENDERSON & CO. SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS,
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were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1873 are greatest accuracy of performance, also first prize in London 1862, grand prize in Paris, 1867, and first prize at Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. These watches have stood the test first he past 22 years, and are pronounced by best judges equal to any made. They are manufactured of the best material, made with improved machinery and finished by skilled hand labor, thereby insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The BOREL & COURVOISIER COMPANY have further reduced the price of their celebrated watches to bring them within the reach of all. Great care is exercised in the finishing of their movements, particularly to those adjusted to Heat, Cold and Positions, and for Railroad use. Call on your jeweler and ask to see the Improved Borel and Courvoisier Watches. The public is requested to investigate the relative merits of these watches as compared with those of other manufacture.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan.

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 49,601 bu. against 57, 908 bu. the previous week, and 131,609 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883, and the shipments were 34,952 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 577,230 bu., against 558,586 last week, and 714,715 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 2 was 32,786,734 bu, against 33,948,813 the previous week, and 21,909,118 bu at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 1,162,079 bu. The export clearances for 5td. for old do., a decline of 1d. (2c) dur-Europe for week ending February 2 were 1,216,987 bu., against 1,133,499 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6,570,476 bu. against 9, 597,939 for the corresponding eight week

Wheat has been firmer the past week and an advance is noted on both spot and futures. Receipts are light at all leading points, and the visible supply shows a decided decrease. In this market receipts are not averaging one-half what they did corn in May, owing to the scarcity of at this time last year. Business, however, is very light, and speculative trading is reduced to a minimum. The outlook is certainly improving, especially for good sound winter wheat, which is reported to be becoming very scarce.

Yesterday the market was quiet but firm, and in sympathy with Chicago reports values were advanced on both spot and futures. Trading was very light, only 20 cars of spot wheat changing hands, and 55,000 bushels of futures.

The following table exhibits the daily 1st to February 11th:

	No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Feb. 1	. 1 02%	93%		1 00%	8516
46 9	. 1 02%	931/2		1 00%	
* 4	. 1 03	9434		1 01%	
5. 5	. 1 08	9414			
44 6	. 1 04%	96		1 0214	89
44 7	. 1 04%	96		1 02%	90
44 8	. 1 04	95		1 0216	89
44 9	. 1 04%	95		1 023%	
" 11	. 1 04%	95%		1 03	
While	specul	ative	trading	has	been

light, futures have followed cash wheat, and all deals are higher than a week ago. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals during the week: Feb. March April May

The following		table)	give	8	the	t	otal
Monday	1	04%	1	06	1	08	1	001/2
Saturday	1	04		0514	1	07		08%
Friday			1	051/8	1	06%		
Thursday	1	041/2	1	05%	1	07%	1	08%
Wednesday	1	04%	1	06	1	08	1	0914
Tuesday			1	04%		061/8	1	08

amount of wheat in sight, including the visible supply in this country and Canada, and the amount on passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as compared with last season:

Wheat, b and Canada east of the "Rockies" 33,948,8 assage for United Kingdom 16,912,0 assage for Continent of Europe 2,972,00	00
Total, January 25, 1884. 52,932,81 ons week 53,626,87 two weeks ago 58,858,67	71
ous week 53,626,	67

and uninteresting condition. Stocks are heavy, and receipts apparently keeping up with the consumptive demand. The shipments from the United States are increasing slightly, and the low price of foreign wheats is grinding the British farmer badly. With excessively high rent to pay for his land, and a medium crop of wheat to sell at a very low price, it is no wonder that he should complain.

The London Times is credited with statement to the effect that India is sending nearly as much wheat to Great Britain as the United States. The official report of the quantity of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom Jan. 24. 1884, shows that of the total amount India and Australia together were only sending 12.90 per cent, while the United States was sending 81.53 per cent.

The Cincinnati Price Current recently published an inflated article on the yield of wheat the past season, and the immense stocks that are yet in the country. The N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly takes

occasion to say of its statistics: "The Cincinnati Price Current of the Sist ult. contained an elaborate editorial on the surplus wheat in the United States. There was, however, no mention made of the quality of the winter wheat crop of 1883, which might be considered a rather imporant omission of No. 2 red winter wheat in the visible supply is now but little more than 7,000, 000 bush, and the 'term' sales are each day many millions of bushels more than this quantity, which is the basis of hundreds of millions of speculative sales of this grade of wheat. The Price Current, in the article mentioned, estimated the in the article mentioned, estimated the population at too small a number, which would make a larger aggregate for consumption and a smaller per capita con-

The Weekly estimates the population of reasons for its assumption; the Price Current figures up a population of only 54.

872,000. The latter paper seems to be de
Some Ohio cheese is being offered, and

Admity at 10 10 10 20.

New York cheese is do do do prime......

do do do do low to medium do crop of 1883, fair to choice.

Rastern, crop of 1883, fair to choice.

Some Ohio cheese is being offered, and

cidedly "off" in its figures this year, its estimates of the hog crop being unaccountably exaggerated, as has been proved to its entire satisfaction.

The Paris wheat market is said to be lower than at any time in the past twenty years. The British markets are dull and weak, and are likely to continue so until receipts begin to decline.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

Ous: Feb. 4. per cental. Flour, extra State 11s. 9 d. Wheat, No. 1 white 8s. 7 d. do Spring No 2'82 7s. 11 d. do do do new 8s. 3 d. do Western 1893 8s. 2 d.	Feb. 11. per cental. 11s. 9 d. 8s. 7 d. 7s. 11 d. 8s. 3 d.	than quotations was further advance. market are as follow State factory, fancy State factory, prime State factory, fair to goo Ohio fiats, prime
CORN AND OATS.		Ohio flats, fair to good. Ohio flats, ofdinary

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 116,672 bu, and the shipments were 62,157 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb.2 amounted to 13,770,798 bu. against 11,574,748 bu the previous week, and 10,700,651 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,196,050 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 645,875 bu., against 624,119 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 4,260,548 bu., against 6,-735,671 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 96,453 bu., against 42,419 bu last week, and 17,704 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 18,313,139 bu., or 5,542,341 bu. more than at present. The market has been firmer the past week, and an advance in values is noted. For No. 2 quotations are 55c per bu., new mixed 52½c, and No. 2 for May delivery 58@584c. The Chicago market has also improved, and No. 2 is quoted there at 53c per bu., In futures February is quoted at 53c, March at 53gc,

-	Visible supply in U. S. and Can On passage for the United Kingdom On passage for Con. of Europe	1884. Corn, bu. 11,574.748 1,516 000 304,000
	Total, January 26, 1834	13,394,748
. 1	Total previous week	13,064,840
1	Total two weeks ago	12,533,656
ı	Total, Jan 27, 1853	11,206,497
1	on	* 00-

and May at 58gc. The shipping demand

under reports of dull markets abroad.

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at

5s. 3d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s.

ing the week. The following statement

shows the amount of corn in sight on Jan-

uary 19 as compared with last season:

Chicago operators are predicting 80c samples that will grade No. 2. The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 39,221 bu., and the shipments were 1,013 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 5 was 5,523,638 bu., against 4,352,164 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city Saturday amounted to 43,489 bu., against 27,131 bu. the previous week, and 7,933 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 249,807 bu. Values are higher although the market is very quiet. No. 2 white closing prices of wheat from February are quoted at 39\c@40c, and No. 2 mixed at 362@37c. Holders are firm in their views, and insist on outside figures. At Chicago oats have also made a slight advance during the week, and No. 2 mixed spot are selling there at 33c per bu. In futures, February delivery is quoted at 324c, March at 324c, April at 334c, and May at 371c. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 35½c per bu., for No, 2 mixed, and 38c for May delivery. The New York is Michigan X at 34@35c; 20,000 is market is quoted firm and higher. Quo. Ohio No. 1 at 39@40c; 2,000 lbs No. 2 ations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 394c; No. 2 mixed, 404c; No. 1 mixed, 41c: No. 2 white, 44@444c: No. 1 white. 461c; Western white, 43@47c; State white, 47@474c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market may be quoted as entirely unchanged, either in values or position Good stock sells readily, while off grades are a drug in the trade. The best of the receipts of fresh made butter commands 22@23c per lb., at which price there is good demand. Lots of repacked summer made stock are not wanted, and it is diffi cult to give quotations on such stock, as each lot sells on its merits irrespective of the market price of good butter, and s good deal of it has only merit enough to bring from 10 to 15c per lb. Good cream-The British markets are still in a flat ery butter is very scarce, and ranges from 32 to 35c per lb., according to quality. We are pleased to note a decided growth of interest in butter-making in this State, and predict that Michigan will ere long become noted as a dairying State, a busi ness to which her fine pastures, water and climate peculiarly adapt her. At Chicago butter has ruled quiet and weak, but so far prices have been maintained at about the old range. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 33@35c fair to choice do, 23@31c; choice dairy, 23 @25c; fair to good do, 18@20c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@101c. The New York market is weak and lower and a decline is noted in all grades of stock, and with a light shipping demand trade is slow and dragging. Quota tions on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 35@ 36c; choice do, 32@34c; prime do, 29@ 31c; fair to good do, 25@28c; ordinary do, 20@22c; best tubs and pails, 30c; fine do, 28@29c; good do, 22@25c; and fair do

	18@20c ♥ 1b. Quotations on stock are as follows:	wester	1
	Western imitation creamery, choice	25 @26	
d	Western do, good to prime	22 @24	
1	Western do, ordinary to fair	18 020	
	Western dairy, best	50 W35	
1	Western dairy, good	7 @18	
d	Western dairy, ordinary	14 @16	
d	Western factory, best current make &		
1	Western actory, fair to good	13 @18	
9	Western factory, ordinary	9 @11	
1	na nila laman .	20.	

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Feb. 2 were 120,446 lbs., against 240,277 lbs. the previous week, and 224,044 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 390,824 lbs.

Cheese keeps firm, and prices are well maintained on a basis of former values. In this market full cream State is still quoted at 14@141c per fb., and second

sells at 121@13. The Chicago market shows no change, trade being quite active and values steady and firm. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, ₩ lb., 13@14c: full cream flats, 134@ 14c; flats slightly skimmed, 9@91c; common to fair skims, 71@81c; low grades,

3@6c; Young America, 141c P B. The New York market is active and firm, with the tendency strongly toward a higher range of prices. In fact many dealers claim to have received better prices varrant, and predict

	market are as follows:		
	State factory, fancy	14	@14
	State factory, prime	13	@13
	State factory, fair to good	105	4@12
1	Ohio flats, prime		@12
1	Ohio flats, fair to good	9	@12
1	Ohio flats, ofdinary	5	@ 7
ı	Factory skims, choice	10	@ 1
1	Factory skims, good		@ 9
ı	Factory skims, fair		@ 7
1		_	•

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 69s. per cwt., the same figures as re-

ported a week ago.. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 14,669 boxes against 22,443 boxes the previous week, and 8,321 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all Ameri can' ports for the week ending Feb. foot up 1,407,857 lbs., against 1,186,753 lbs. the previous week, and 2,181,862 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 990,576

WOOL.

The wool markets are quite active at the east and the sales in Boston the past week foot up 3,193,400 lbs domestic and 707,000 lbs of foreign, or 3,900,400 lbs. in all. which is 614,100 lbs more than the pre vious week, and 1,590,800 lbs. less than for the corresponding week last year. The aggregate receipts since January 1st have been 22,348 bales domestic and 2,049 bales foreign, against 23,771 bales domestic and 1,050 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1883. This is a decrease of 1,423 bales domestic, and an increase of was active early in the week, but fell off 999 bales foreign. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the market and the

"Samples of fall woolens for men's wear are now fully opened, and the improved demand for wool is due in a measure to the desire of manufacturers to cover or ders for goods by corresponding purchasers of raw material. Opportunities for full selections of wool in this or any other market are undoubtedly diminishing as the season progresses, and we consider nearly all grades of wool good property a to day's prices, and advise manufacturers to buy reasonable quantities for actual requirements. * * * * * * requirements.

The arrival of considerable quantities of Australian wool has been followed by a more active demand this week. Some very handsome lots of first combings brought 44c and 45c and other sales were made at figures noted below. Our review of the dry goods and clothing trade shows that present indications point to a con-tinued preference for fine woolens, and that coarse and medium goods are not going to receive as much attention as going to receive as much attention as was anticipated. A very fine lot of scoured Montana wool brought 70c, but most of the fine Territory wools are selling on a basic of 691a." ng on a basis of 621c."

The following is a comparative statement of the prices of wool in Boston on February 9th and the corresponding

date of 1883:	
. Feb. 9.	Feb. 9. 1883. 45@46c
1884.	1883.
Ohio XX	45@46c
Michigan X 34@35c	40c
No 1 Ohio 39@40c	45@46c
Ohio fine de aine39@40c	45c
Choice Calif. Spring27@28c	29@31c
Kentucky combing25@29c	29@31c 25@30c

Sales of washed fleeces for the week in cluded 54,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 411c: 131,100 lbs do X and XX at 371@ 40c; 15,000 lbs Ohio X at 36@37½c; 49,000 New Hampshire at 36c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprise 25, 000 ths Michigan fine delaine at 39c; 5,000 ths heavy do at 29c; 26,000 ths combing on p. t.: 5,000 lbs low do at 34c; 5,000 lbs unwashed do at 30c; 4,000 lbs Michigan do do at 27c.

Among the sales of foreign wools were 594,000 ths Australian at 44@45c for very choice sound lots, 40@41c for average, 37c for some old importations, and 35e for some new defective wool. The Economist says of the New York market:

"The market for wool remains about as of late, very firm on all staple wool, such as combing and delaine, and also on fine XX and good X. Some trade also on fine Ax and good A. Some trade also on fine Territory and pulled wool, but all of color, seedy and earthly wool is low in price and slow in demand. We notice that pulled wool is now lower for low or what is called B super and lower grades than we have known it since the

The outlook would be very favorable if that "horizontal" tariff bill was quietly

HOPS.

The heavy shipments the past few veeks have had the result of materially strengthening holders, and all the eastern markets are firm. So far as prices are concerned, there is nominally no change, but a poorer quality of hops will bring the top price than a few weeks ago. The Waterville Times, in its issue of Friday last

Since Tuesday the market has remaine active and firm; 24½c was paid for one lot which was not strictly choice. All dealers are buyers to a greater or less extent and do not seem to look for lower prices."

As to the New York market, the Dails Bulletin of Saturday last says:

Bulletin of Saturday last says:

"The market has been rather quiet again. Shippers are still looking around, but make comparatively few purchasers at the moment, while brewers seem to be buying in a small way only. With holders the general disposition seems to be to await developments and, except possibly low grades, nothing is offered at under the top prices ruling early in the week. Even the latter are not urged for sale. We hear of 300 bales California sold at 27@28c for export (from Philadelphia) and of some 400 bales taken by brewers within the past few days at 23@28c. Cable bids from London of 150s for choice States were reported.

The foreign markets are all firm and

The foreign markets are all firm and dvancing. Of the English markets Messrs. W. H. & H. LeMay, in their circular of January 22, say:

"An extraordinary rise in Belgian hops has taken place during the past week; the Contin-ent is bare of stock, and is buying in this mar-American hops are also on the move up

vards, the low descriptions having is. to 10s. during the week." Quotations in the New York market were as follows vesterday: 28@ 23@ 18@ 20@

N. Y. State, crop of 1888, cheice.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, proposes a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. upon all from the present schedule of prices. It provides, however, that no reduction shall place the duty upon any article lower than did the Morrill tariff of 1861. This sounds well: but when examined into it does not bear out its promises. It seems that there were two tariff ibills

passed in 1861. The first of these was inroduced by Mr. Morrill in December, 1860, became a law March 3d, 1861, and was passed under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. This is the one referred 26th, 1884. to by Mr. Morrison. The other one was introduced and passed at the extra session called by Mr. Lincoln in the summer of 1861. This is what is known as the War tariff of 1861, and was also introduced by Mr, Morrill. Nearly everyone thinks that Mr. Morrison refers to the war tariff as the basis below which there shall be no reduction in duties, but in this they are mistaken. He means the first tariff bill passed in 1861, which was introduced before the first mutterings of the war were heard. Let this fact be remembered when the "horizontal" tariff bill is discussed.

THE CONTAGIOUS CATTLE DIS-EASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1384. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Thinking you would be glad of a word

the most decided in its opposition, seconded by Louisiana. It has been under discussion for two days now, and may continue longer. Quite a number of speeches have been made on both sides of is preached to a certain extent, but I think to no very severe injury of the passage of the bill. It is generally believed that the bill will pass the House, but in the Senate some doubt is expressed. So far as I am able to learn, the Michigan delegation, both in the House and Senate, is solid for some bill for arresting the spread and stamping out contagious diseases of cattle. To my mind the necessi ty of doing something in this direction is generally acquiesced inby members of both Houses. Some oppose the bill as tending to create monopoly; some think too much power will be placed in too few hands. The necessity of doing something seems apparent, and the demand is so strong from so large an interest, scattered over so large a portion of the United States. that I think it will not go unheeded. How long before it will be done will depend on the opposition which may develop itself. The Morrison Bill for a horizontal re

duction of tariff duties of 20 per cent, has been introduced and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House Should the bill become a law it is stated that it would affect the price of wool un favorably to the amount of several cents pound. What the fate of such a bill would be cannot be told at present. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM BALL

STANDARD SCALES.

JEROME, Mich. Feb. 5, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please answer through the constitutes a standard scale? How many different companies manufacture standar cales, and who are they? Scale agents about here claim there are but three (3 standard scales, namely: Fairbanks, Howe and Buffalo. If you will answer the above in next week's FARMER, you will oblige more than one.

C. M. C. ANDRUS.

Different countries have differen methods of computing weights. In this ountry, weights are divided into pounds. ounces, &c. The government established these weights, and keeps a metal weight of each size as a test, or standard. Other weights made to correspond with these in weight would be standard weights. Scales made to indicate 16 oz. to the pound, or 2,000 lbs. to the ton would be "United States standard scales." Any one who could make a scale that would accurately correspond with the standard, could make standard scales: it would make no differ ence whether they made one in a lifetime, or a hundred thousand a year. There are great many manufacturers of standard scales in the Eastern States; in fact there are several in every large city, while there are a number scattered through the country. In that section the prejudice in favor of any particular manufacture is not so great as in the west, when there only one who manufactures to any extent (the Chicago Scale Co.), and as eastern people take into consideration quality as well as price, a large share of their orders are sent west, and scales made in Illinois are found in almost every town in the Eastern and New England States.

Convention of Breeders of Chester White Hogs.

The breeders of Chester White hogs net in convention at Columbus, O., on January 16th, and organized an incorporated company for the purpose of publishng a record of this breed. The breeders who met were in earnest, and reports from various parts of the country she a general accord with the purposes of the onvention. A board of directors were chosen, consisting of eleven members, and an executive committee of five. Jas. Cloud, of Kennett Square, Pa., was elected President, S. H. Todd, of Wakeman, O., Vice President and A. Richardson, of Parma, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer. For compiler Mr. Carl Frigean was selected, a man of large experience and recognized ability. A second meeting was to be held at Bucyrus, Ohio, on Wednesday last, to complete the organization and appoint necessary committees. Circulars will be issued immediately, giving full particulars, which can be had upon application to Secretary Richardson by those

Notice to Breeders of Devon Catt le.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, February 6th, 1884 Having been solicited by many promi nent breeders of Devons to call a meeting for the purpose of forming a Devon Catarticles not placed upon the free list, tle Club, I therefore request all those who are in favor of such an association to write me by March 1st, giving their wishes in the matter and where they desire the the first meeting to be held. I would recommend Pittsburgh, Pa., as being the most convenient for breeders, both east and west. If it seems to be the general wish that we should have such an organization, I will notify them of the place selected by the greatest number, where they will meet at 10 A. M., Wednesday, March J. BUCKINGHAM

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says:

"Mild weather continues, with sharp storms of rain and hail. The wheat crop remains in excellent condition, but the demand is wretchedly dull. At to day's market flour was weaker. Barley was neglected. Trade in off stands unimproved. Higher quotations in America have not influenced the market here. is dull; round weaker; cargo supplies off coast, small; five cargoes arrived; four sold, four re-mained, including one No. 1 California. In cargoes on passage there is rather more doing. Sellers of No. 1 California appear willing to sell at 40s.

It has finally been decided to rebuild King's Stock Yards in this city, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground operations will at once be commenced and or two relative to the bill for the suppres- pushed to a speedy completion. The deion of contagious diseases of cattle, I sign is to improve the sewerage, tear send you the following. The bill is un- down the present frame buildings and redergoing the ordeal of discussion and place them with brick. The city ordincriticism in committee of the whole in ances forbid the erection of any wooden the House. Considerable opposition to buildings inside the fire limits, and these it passage is manifested by members from yards are situated within them. Cattle some of the states. Texas seems to be and sheep yards will be erected, the water facilities increased, and the yards will be entirely planked under foot.

THE light receipts of hogs at packing points are causing a steady advance in all the question. "States' Rights" doctrine kinds of pork products, as well as in live hogs. The Chicago market is completely under the influence of the "bull" element and they seem determined that pork shall sell for every cent that it is worth. The advance in barreled pork during the week is over \$1 per barrel. Yesterday the advance was 50c per barrel in Chicago. The bog is becoming a very important animal.

In January we shipped to M. J. Gard, of Volinia, Cass Co., one of our eighteen dollar sewing machines, and have received the following letter from him regarding its merits: VOLINIA, February 8, '84. Fo the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I must say that we were isappointed in the sewing machine. disappointed in the sewing machine. It is in every respect nicer and better than we expected. It has performed well all trials we have subjected it to. We find it as beautiful in finish and as practical in its work as the \$35 machines.

We want to say in regard to the FARM ER that it has gone from good to better, and is still traveling in that line. The farmer that thinks he cannot afford to take it, does not know its value. Truly yours,

M. J. GARD. CLOVER seed is strong and higher in all the leading markets, and it is evident dealers are beginning realize that the

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

all that is offered.

Marshall's new rolling skating rink opene The Shiawassee County Circuit Court has 60

eases on the docket. A signal service station will be established at the Agricultural College ,Lansing. Kalamazoo people have taken \$13,000 stock in a new street railway scheme

The Saline Observer is agitating the project of forming a creamery stock company in that There are 251,000,000 feet of sold and unsold mber at various points on the Michigan lake

James Ward, of Jackson, dropped dead while working on a house he was building, on the 7th.

A fire at Edmore, on the 7th, destroyed rocery and several adjacent buildings. bout \$7,700. A. H. Pratt, of Eaton Rapids, claims to be on

of the oldest residents of this State, having been here since 1826. Holly Advertiser: Our citizens have subscribed \$1,000 toward a \$10,000 flour mill to be built here next spring.

David Crittenden, of Charlotte, shot Jacob

mers three times, on the 6th, but none of the wounds will prove serious. Miss Eve Wheeler, of Adrian, was thrown from her cutter by her horse running away, and seriously injured, on the 7th.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: C. G. Bullard has ontracted with Mr. J. Dunkley for 20 tons of not-house lettuce, and wants more. Flint Globe: David Calkins has sold two

handsome stallions, one a Percheron, the other an English coach horse, for shipment to Kan Dr. Donald Mclean, complainant in the fa mous Mclean-Scripps case, drew his \$20,000 or the 8th inst., and the case is at last out of the

Fred. Gardener, of Berrien Springs, who lost a leg while switching cars for the M. C. R. R. last May, has just received five thousand dol-

Mrs. J. A. Rounds, of Hopkins, Allegan Co. was fatally burned on the 6th, by her clother taking fire from a candle with which she was building a fire.

James Gratton, a tramp who formerly lived at Hudson, threw himself in front of a train leaving the depot in Lapeer, on the 6th, and was instantly killed. The House passed a bill last week appropriating \$300 to bring the remains of Captain Walter Clifford from Ft. Badger, N. M., to his

ne in Charlevoix.

Port Huron's biggest dairyman has a couple of vats in his barn which will hold 800 palifuls of cornmeal and bran, which is cooked by T. Jerome owns an island in Saginaw Bay, which, according to the Bay City Tribune, he is about to convert into a stock farm. The im-

provements he will make will cost about \$12. Mrs. Eva Comstock took a large dose of mor-bine in the Reed City depot last week. She hrew the bottle, with her pocketbook and pa-

pers into the stove. She is now in a precarior

J. R. Taylor has sued the city of Monroe for \$10,000 damages, claimed because of a fall his wife received on an icy sidewalk, for which injury she has already recovered a judgment for \$1,500.

The Holly Advertiser says the "bulb man" who victimized people in the vicinity some

time ago by selling worthless roots for choice Holland bulbs of rare varieties, is around seek-

ng new victims. Phillip C. Lippincott, who last September stole \$355 from the person of W. A. Conklin, of St. Charles, Saginaw County, as he was stepping from the cars in this city, was last week arrested and jailed by Detroit detectives.

Flint Globe: W. W. Moore, of Richfield township, being ill, took what he supposed was medicine, but which chanced to be a dead by poison. He discovered his mistake, and sent for a physician, and will probably recover.

Tecumseh Herald: E. H. Burrows loaded his photograph car on bob-sleighs the other day, to convey it to Milan. On the way it was upset, and the coal stove communicated fire to the chemicals, and the entire car was consumed in ten minutes. Loss total.

The roller skating rinks of Benton Harbon and St. Joseph are emptying the saloons to such an extent that the saloon keepers are be-coming alarmed at the decrease in their profits, One man alleges that his receipts for beer fell off \$50 in a single day for this reason.

The total product of Muskegon mills last season was: Lumber, 649,000,000 feet; shingles, 250,000,000; lath, 140,000,000 pieces. The difference between the cut of 1883 and 1882 was only about 6,000,000 feet of lumber, while the shingle product was nearly double that of 1882, and lath one-third more. aud lath one-third more.

Monroe Commercial: While Mrs. Duncan-son was sawing wood to cook breakfast, her baby fell from its high chair upon a hot stove and was fearfully burned. If he recovers, he will be terribly scarred. This is a lesson to wo-men not to venture into the sphere designed by the Creator for mankind.

Adrian Press: K. M. Johnson, of Cambridge, raised a fine lot of beans last year, and concluded to send them to New York for sale. The agent notified them of their receipt and sale at \$218, but the money did not come. Mr. Johnson wrote, and received a reply stating that the agent was ready to pay twelve cents on a dollar, and he got twenty-six dollars for his crop. nis crop. Monroe Commercial; Eli Robert, of Milan, has caused the arrest of Dr. Peed of Browns

nas caused the arrest of Dr. Freed of Brownstown, Wayne County, charging him with malpractice and claiming \$10,000 damages. Robert had his left shoulder dislocated, and Dr. Reed, it is claimed, treated him for a slight injury to his muscles, through which ill treatment his arm at length had to be amputated, which he claims would have been unnecessary had the injury been properly treated.

Last week the deputy postmaster of Union City, Elmer Shuler, was met late in the even City, Elmer Sinter, was met late in the evening by James Foy, who was in the employ of Dan Holcomb at the time of the Crouch murder at Jackson. Without provocation or warning, Foy fired three shots at Shuler, and the friend who was with him, and wounded Shuler. Foy then went back to the Crouch farm, where the sheriff followed to arrest him, and in the latter's presence draw a pixel and and in the latter's presence, drew a pistol, and shot bimself, dying instantly. Shuler lies in a precarious condition, but may recover. Suspicion gains ground that Foy knew more about the Crouch murder than an honest man ought.

As Detective Brown, who has been at work As Detective Brown, who has been at work on the Crouch case, was walking from Spring Arbor to Horton on the evening of the 8th, he was met by two men in a buggy, one of whom asked if he were Detective Brown, and on receiving a reply shot at him with a revolver. The bullet struck just above the heart, he walked a short distance and fell exhausted by the roadside where he was found later by two many who were dright to Horton. Judd Ground the roadside where he was found later by two men who were driving to Horton. Judd Crouch and a man named McCollum were arrested on suspicion and though Brown would not swear the former was his assailant, he said he resem-bled Crouch. Both were discharged, there be-lar no evidence werenving, their detention Ing no evidence warranting their detention. Brown's wound is not considered fatal. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, this trag-edy following so closely the shooting of Shuler by Foy a few days before.

General. Thirteen mills at Fall River, Mass., are now

The Victoria straw works, Montreal, have failed for \$80,000. Arnold Guyot, naturalist of Princeton College, died on the 8th.

The ice-yacht Haze has made 40 miles in 49 ninutes and 18 seconds.

Fred Douglas' housekeeper now sues him An immense crowd attended the funeral of the late Wendell Phillips, at Boston, on the 6th. The Canada Pacific is trying to get a loan of \$22,500,000 through the Canadian parliament.

Henry S. Church, a city official of Troy, N. Y., is missing, and so is nearly \$100,000 public funds. Mess pork sent from Chicago for export will be inspected at New York before being allowed spring demand will be sufficient to take

o leave that port. Hoenburger's iron mill at Pittsburg, Pa., has ecause the employes refused a reduction of ten per cent.

Canadian millers made an ineffectual effort to have their government increase the duties on American wheat, last week. Fence-cutting and grass-burning are now felonies in Texas, with penalties of from three to five years in the penitentiary.

Another fire occurred in the works of the Standard Oil Company, at Hunter's Point, New York, last week. Two oil tanks exploded. A syndicate of New York men have offered o take the Canada Pacific railroad, and com-

The New England Agricultural Society will ollow the fashion set by western societies prohibit the sale of liquors on the grounds at all fairs.

lete it without further aid from the govern

A construction train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad ran into the caboose of another train, killing five men and injuring 15 seriously,

The highest prices reached this year in the stock market in Wall Street were reached on the 9th, the "bulls" having everything their own way. J. W. Tingue, of New Haven, has a collect-tion of buttons which cost him \$4,000, and which he will present to the Cincinnati Histor-

ical Society. At Millersburg, Ill., a farm laborer became enamoured of Mary Shuster, and because she ild not return his affection he shot her and then killed himself.

Francis S. Vale, of Brooklyn, sues Alfred Dorlan for \$20,000 for the loss of an eye, plucked out by a game cock in 1872, when de-tendant was only four years old.

The Western Associated Press presented memorial to Congress urging the reduction of postage on transient newspapers from one cent for two ounces, to one cent for four ounces. The principal of the public school, at Macon Ill., was last week excused from further service in that capacity, on charge of having written affectionate notes to the "big girls" in his

The furor for celebrating centennials has reached the copper colored sons of the forest, and the Six Nations will celebrate the hun-dredth anniversary of their settlement on their eservation near Brantford, Ont.

A lad about nineteen years of age entered a box in a theatre at San Antonio, Texas, where he drank freely during the performance. As the curtain fell on the last act, he shot himself brough the head, dving instantly

Charles Palmer, at Youngstown, Ohio, crippled for life while employed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago rallroad, compromised a suit against the company by accepting \$22,500 damages offered him last week. Last week a party of small boys at Minneapolis, who wished to imitate the exploits of the

essie James gang, took a companion into a arn and hanged him. Luckily he was found and cut down just in time to save his life At Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 8th, there was not a foot of dry land in the city, the entire surface being covered with water from three to twenty feet deep. There is no cur rent, and hence but few buildings have been contained to the second second

estroyed. At Allentown, Pa., on the 8th, while firemen were working on a fire in the factory of Kriss mer & Kinchper, the walls fell outward, killing five and seriously injuring 11 firemen. They were all young men of the city, and all single treatment.

except one. The Texas Investment Company, of England, has sold a large quantity of lands in four adjoining counties on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos river, for \$2,500,000, said to be

largest live stock property transaction ever m W. J. Landen, Jr., teller of the Hampden Savings bank, at Springfield, Mass., is ad faulter to the amount of nearly \$6,000, most of which he embezzled for the sake of his family. He was converted during a religious revivel, and confessed to the bank officials.

John Pennington and his wife, living near Frankfort, Kansas, were brutally murdered by a tramp whom they had hired a day or two previous, and five hundred men are scouring the country for the villain, who will be immediately tried at Judge Lynch's court if caught.

It is now stated that the steamship Glaucus passed the wrecked City of Columbus, on the morning after the disaster which sent 97 souls into eternity, and saw her signals of distress, but did not go to her assistance because the captain did not wish to be delayed in bit trin.

his trip. Mrs. James Stevenson, of Scranton, Pa. went to a dentist to have her teeth extracted, took an anesthetic composed of equal quantities of chloroform and other, had sixteen teeth taken out and died as the last one was drawn to the horror of the dentist and the attending physician.

It is charged that Paul Stroback, deputy marshall in Alabama, used his office to raise money to get himself elected to Congress. He arrested hundreds of persons, none of whom were ever convicted, for the sake of the fees. Some of the persons thus imprisoned died from exposure and want of food.

Medical experts have pronounced JohnFaulds, who came from Scotland in 1863, and lived in Catlin, Ill., where he amassed a large fortune, entirely sane. He was accused of insanity and sent to the insane asylum at Kankakee, wh he remained a year, by parties whom he all es desired to obtain control of his property. On the second trial of Pat Haley, an Irish-

on the second trial of Pat Haley, an Irishman, at Memphis, last week, for cutting the throat of a negro, having once been convicted of murder in the first degree, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Court pronounced it a disgrace to civilization, and directed that none of the men ever be called again as jurors in his court. At Salunga, near Lancaster, Pa., on the night of the 7th, three burglars attempted to break into the cigar store of Tobias Sauffer when in a scuffle between one of them and the proprietor the gun the latter held was acci-dentally discharged and the burglar was in-stantly killed. His companions fled, and no-body knows the dead man.

Last week two men named Lane and Rayburn encamped together on the bank of the Washita River, on the lands of the Chickasaw Indians, in Arkansas. The next morning Rayburn was missing and there is every reason to believe he was murdered and thrown into the river by Lane, who robbed him of \$7000 he had with him, and escaped with the horses. A stage coach en route to Abilene, Texas

A stage coach en route to Ablicne, Texas, last week, was met by road agents, who commanded the driver to halt. Two men in the coach were armed, and these fired upon the highwaymen, killing one of them. The fire was returned, and one of the men, Sheriff Gerald, of Don Juan Co., was mortally wounded. The horses were started and the party escaped further molestation. The sudden rise of the Ohio river and its tributaries caused disastrous floods through-out the valley, by which cities have been inun-dated and over a million dollars worth of prop-erty destroyed. Five thousand families have been rendered homeless, and several lives have been lost. The river at Cincinnati, on the 7th

was over sixty-one feet high. At Wheeling W. Va., it is estimated 10,000 persons were W. Va., it is estimated 10,000 persons were driven from their homes, and the town was in utter darkness, the gas works being disabled. Foreign. Biron, the eminent French diplomat and tatesman, is dead. The 52 members of the Park Club, London

Arabi Pasha, who is now an exile in Ceylon, receives an allowance of £50 a month from the English Government. The Paris Academy of Medicine, with one dissenting voice, has pronounced in favor of the repeal of the prohibition of the importa-

vere recently fined \$500 each for gambling.

tion of American pork.
Official reports of the battle near Tokar state that the British lost 2,250 killed, includstate that the British lost 2,250 killed, include the British lost 2,250 ring 96 officers, 16 of whom were staft. Baker Pasha has now 3,500 men, a third of whom are unarmed. It is estimated that 600 rebels were killed. In the British House of Commons, last week

a motion by a Conservative member that a measure to prevent the importation of animals suffering from foot and mouth disease be inroduced without delay was defeated by a vote of 251 to 200. In the defeat of Baker Pasha, the rebels cap-

tured five guns, 35,000 pounds of cannon ammunition, 3,000 rifles and an enormous quantity of cartridges. The captured Egyptians were remorselessly nurdered by the Arabs, who speared them like cattle.



are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit Lessen Your Highway Tax.

CLINTON, Feb. 5th, 1884. DEAR SIR: I would like a little infor mation in regard to these wide-tired trucks. Would like to know if a person

Second. Suppose A. lets B. cut wood on A's. land, and gives him a certain length of time to remove it, and B. don't remove it, what can A. do about it? The law relating to broad-tired wagons

provides, that any person using only

is obliged to use them on the road the year round, or is there a given length of

time, in order to have the road tax re-

duced

wagons with 31 inch tires for hauling loads weighing over 800 pounds on the public highways of this State, shall be credited with 1 of the highway tax assessed to him. But no one is obliged to use broad-tired wagons unless he chooses. 2nd. The only remedy A would have would be to sue B. for breach of contract. The wood would belong to B., and he

would have a right to enter A's fields to take it away. If A. feared that B. would dispose of the wood, and cheat him out of his pay, he might begin suit by attachment. H. M. SNOW.

Highway Commissioner's Orders. Can I compel the treasurer of a town

ship to accept an order signed by the highway commissioner on the treasurer

n payment of taxes? GEORGE MATTHEWS No, I do not think you can, as there are no provisions in the statutes on highways allowing this to be done.

You will have to pay your taxes and collect your order from the town.

A SUBSCRIBER wants to know if personal property can be taken by the town treasurer for non-payment of drain taxes. No, it cannot. The only way provided in the statute regulating the subject, is to return the lands, on which the tax remains unpaid, to the county treasurer, by whom they are sold for taxes. This is found in the drain law of 1881. Sec. 23. H. M. SNOW

rom C. R. Wells, Furniture Dealer, Augusto Me.

Having been subject to a cough ore or less-generally more-I wish to add my

estimony in favor of the celebrated Adamson's Cough Balsam manufactured by you, which has given relief sooner, and cured a cough quicker for me, than any thing else that I have ever tried for that purpose.74

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ACME" Clod Crusher AGENTS WANTED. T IS THE BEST SELLING

The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double gangs of GAST STEEL COULTERS the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fall; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

We make a Variety of Sizes Working from 4 to 15 Feet Wide.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED! Don't let your dealer palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool on you under the assurance that it is better but SATIS-FY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL. We will send the double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States on trial, and if it does not suit, you may send it back, we paying return freight charges. We don't ask you to pay until you have tried it on your farm.

Send for Pamphlet containing Thousands of Testimonials from 46 different States and Territories. Branch Office: NASH & BROTHER, Manufactory and Principal Office HARRISBURG, Pa. NASH & BROTHER, Millington, N. J. N. B .- PAMPHLET "TILLAGE IS MANURE" SENT FREE TO PARTIES WHO NAME THIS PAPER

BURPEE'S MAMMOTH IRONCLAD WATERMELON



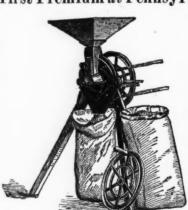
are truly Ironolad, and have even been dropped from the shoulder of a man without bursting. The hardness or tenacity is in the entside coating or rameding of the skin. Without exception the best variety for shipping and skeping. 26c. per phi.: 5 pkts. \$1.00. \$100 N CASH PRIZES FOR 1884 Fash purchaser is entitled to compete for \$\frac{1}{2}\] Find the skin. Without exception the best variety for shipping and skeping. 26c. per phi.: 5 pkts. \$1.00. \$100 N CASH PRIZES FOR 1884 Fash purchaser is entitled to compete for \$\frac{1}{2}\] Finding purchaser is entitled to compete for \$\frac{1}{2}\] For the same part of the process of the purchaser is entitled to the process of the purchaser is entitled to the process of the purchaser is entitled to the purcha

Onlon i, New Glant Yellow Rocea Oulon, most striking beauty, enormous size, pleasant flavor; Golden Globe Radish, unsurpassed for summer; Salsify, long white; Splnach, new thick-icaver mod, and Burpoce's Ollmax Tomato, justly so oclebrated.

C) The 80 V ARIETTIES new and choice Seeds, as named above, amount to \$2.75 ACTUAL VALUE, but we will mail the entire oellection for ONLY ONE DOLLAR. This is certainly the greatest offer ever made by any reliable sectamen. All full-sized packets, with illustrations and full directions for other printed on the property of the sectamen of of the sectamen. Sectamen of the sectamen of

"STANDARD" FEED MILLS

For Plantation, Farm, and Dairy Use. First Premium at Pennsylvania State Fair in '81 &'82



No. 2 Mill, Price \$35.

Best and Cheapest Farm Mills for all purposes in the market, and for convenience and simplicity far surpass all others. Give the greatest satis-faction to farmers and large feeders who are

For the Following Reasons: 1st. On account of durability, simplicity and

onvenience. 2d. Doing the greatest amount of work for the power used.

3d. Will grind fine or coarse all kinds of grain, and make good Corn meal and Graham flour, but are especially adapted for grinding feed fast 4th. Are self-sharpening and reversible, running either right or left, and no trouble to keep in order. They can be run by steam power, horse power or water power.

Full Cuarantee Civen—Send for a Circular.

R. L. Orr & Co., Limited, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Pittsburgh, Pa

STATE

No. 88 Griswold Street

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. Friesian (Hol- Cattle

Detroit. - Mich. Organized under the general banking law of the tate. Cash capital \$150,000. Stockholders liate for another \$150,000, making a guarantee fund \$3800,000 for depositors.

The undersigned will sell their entire herd of Imported Friesian Cattle as above, to close out the co-partnership, at public auction, on the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich., March 20th, 1884. Four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, paid off deposits represented by pass books. On pass book plan deposits made on or before the 5th of the month draw interest from 1st. If made after the 5th interest begins 1st of follow-ing month.

To persone desiring interest to begin immediately our certificates of deposit bearing interest from date of deposit commend themselves. They are payable, principal and interest, at end of a stipulated period, as follows:

2 menths at 2 per cent per annum, 3 or 4 months at 4 per cent per annum 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent per annum, 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. If money is drawn before expiration of period,

We keep confidential all business with our cus-Will occupy new Buhl Building next door north of Post Office as soon as completed.

DAVID HAMILTON, Pres't. T. S. ANDERSON, Vice-Pres.

ROBT. S. MASON. Cashier.

EXTRA SEED CORN.

I have 125 bushels of selected Hathaway Yellow Dent Seed Corn. Matured perfectly without frost and was kiln-dried. It matures in 100 to 110 days. Farmers wishing to supply themselves with this productive matured seed can do so by ordering early. Price, \$2 50 per bushel, sacked and delivered at station. Address N. D. THOMAS, fo-tf Decatur, Van Buren Co., Mich.

FOR SALE

Two Shorthorn bull calves; sire and dam recorded. A handsome three quarter bred grade cow. An imported Cotswold Ram and a fine young Hambletonian Marc. Address 818- J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

Fair Grounds, at Pontiac, Mich.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20. AUCTIONEER, C. C. JUDY, OF TALLULA, ILL., COL. J. P. FOSTER, OF PONTIAC, MICH.

descriptive catalogue, apply to PHELPS & SEELEY, Proprietors, f5-7t Pontiac, Mich.

JERSEYS! RIVERSIDE PARK FARM,

situated near Kawkawin, a village on the Macki naw Division of the M.C. R. R., four miles nort of Bay City, Mich. This choice her This choice neru numbering near-ly forty, is head-ed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Michi-gan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire, the instly cele-



the justly cele-brated Farmer's Glory, has won more prizes than any bull ever imported into this country.

Some choice animals for sale.

Visitors welcome. Address ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or J. F. MULDRAGH, Manager, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Michigan Agricultural College.

The Spring term of the Michigan Agricultural College opens on Monday, February 18th, 1884.

Examinations for admission on Tuesday, 19th. Catalogues stating requirements of admission, etc., sent on application to 199-31

R. G. BAIRD. Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

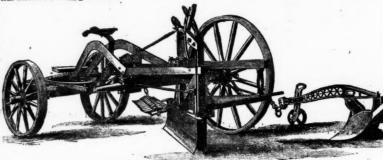
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PULVERIZING HARROW, A New Era in Road Making! Michigan Breeders.

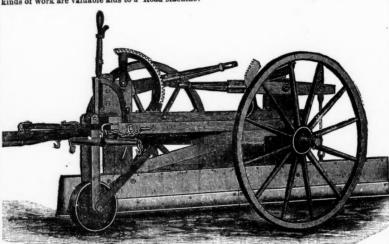
IMPROVED ROAD MACHINES MANUFACTURED

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle and thorough bred Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. BY S. PENNOCK & SONS CO., OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

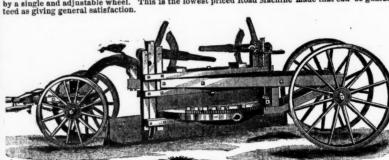
The Pennock Road Machine is an invention which has come rapidly into popular favor because of its simplicity of construction, the excellent quality of the roads made by it, and the vast saving of labor and money by its use. Many of the principal cities and villages of Michigan are using this machine and it is rapidly coming into favor on the country roads where it is destined soon to be generally adopted. We present cuts of the styles of machines made by this Company, all of which have peculiar merits of the highest order:



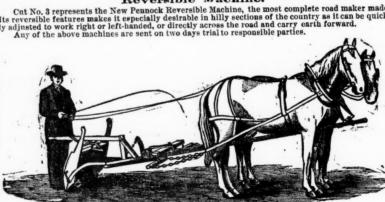
Improved Pennock Machine With Scarifler. The above cut represents the well known four wheeled Pennock Machine, this year improved in certain important details, and the result of six years of careful experimenting and practical work in all soils. The cut also represents two extras, the Scarifier, and Plow Attachment, which for certain kinds of work are valuable aids to a Road Machine.



Pennock Junior, Three Wheeled. Cut No. 2 represents the Pennock Jr., a very strong and valuable machine, new this season. It consists of the rear frame and working parts of the Improved Pennock, with the front end supported by a single and adjustable wheel. This is the lowest priced Road Machine made that can be guaranteed as giving general satisfaction.



Reversible Machine.



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Cut No. 4 shows the Matchless Self-Acting Scraper, which is the easiest operating dump-scraper made It can be worked to full capacity by any one who can handle a team. It is held automatically while filling and it levels its load and is dumped by the team.

Standard Steel Cut No. 5 shows the Standard all Steel Scraper the best of its kind. It is made of one solid sheet of steel, is shaped so as most readily to penetrate the earth; a slight pressure of the hand on one handle is sufficient to hold it, while a slight lift upward of one handle causes the team to dump it.

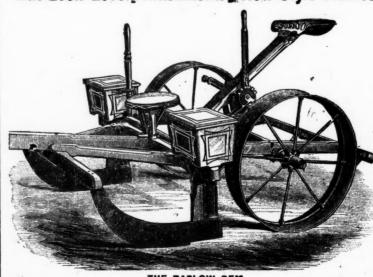
This Scraper was awarded the medal at the National Exposition of Railway Appliances held at Chicago last spring, over all competitors.

All persons interested in improving roads and streets are requested to send for our New Illustrated Catalogue of Road Machines which contains full particulars of these and other valuable appliances or facilitating road work, and also instructions for making good roads.
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N. M. CARRETT, State Agent, Jackson, Mich.

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Has Lock-Lever Attachment. New Style Frame.



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Is automatic in its action, and can be used or not, as the driver may desire. It will force the runners into the ground to different depths, er will raise the front part, locking to either position automatically, without making a strictly rigid frame.

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The Corn is Kept Stirred Continually when Dropping, Causing the chambers of the drop plates to fill accurately, thereby insuring a perfect

The new style of frame will commend itself on sight. The new method of scraping the wheels will meet favor with the trade.

The Barlow Gem is perfectly adapted to the Check Rowers. ASK DEALERS FOR THE

Barlow Gem and the Barlow Rotary Planters. THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, DIRECTORY

- OF -

CATTLE .- Shorthorns.

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DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred stock. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Terms reasonable.

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DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm
Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock
for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved
farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale.
Postoffice address, Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y* D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicted.

P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich. L, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Prin-cipal families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes, etc. Correspondence solicited.

E S. BURMETT, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Victoria and Strawberry families.

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E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-Chinas swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calcoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited.

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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, I lonia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y*

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Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby
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W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawaesee ut Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Pc and-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited

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all times. jai6-iy all times. jai6-17

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Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded POLAND CHINA SWINE, PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH.

My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Murphy's W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reason-able. Special rates by express. Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milk-ing strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

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j8-6w A W INGERSON, Cooper, Mich. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

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Addison is on the new Michigan & Ohio Railrad. Residence convected with State Talenhorse.

We have five young bulls of choice breeding of this breed of cattle, and also some very fine fe-males, both cows and heifers, which we will sell on very reasonable terms. The herd comprises that of Wm. Rowley, of Mt. Clemens and B. Phillips, Utica. For particulars address

FOR SALE. Two young bulls that took 2d premium in their class at the State Fair last September; also one six year old cow and one yearling helfer; all registered in A. H. H. book. Address.

Storm Cloud 664, three years old, purchased from W K Sexton, imported in dam by B B Lord, Sinclatrulle, N Y; sired by Low and Chief 669, dam Cronlingen Maid 11779, with 28 quart record for 91 conseculive days; butter record, 213-10 lbe per day; good stock getter. J. E. ABRAMS, f5-2m Prospect Lake, Van Buren Co.

Guernsey Bull For Sale.

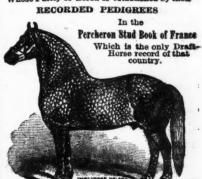
A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and tries not akin. My herd numbers about 200 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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66 OVER THE GARDEN WALL" and 100 other Choice Songs and Ballads words and music for 18c Patter & Co., 47 Barcley st, NX \$5 to \$20 perday at home. Samples worth \$5 free.

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This bull is nearly six years old and is a superior sire. Duke Jumbo, one year old in December last, and Duke Van Wrangle, one year old in May next, will be sold on favorable terms by

Choice Holsteins For Sale.

WM. ROWLEY, Mt. Clemens. d25-3m* or B. PHILLIPS, Utica. THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

STONE & BIGGS, Hastings, Mich. Holstein Bull For Sale.

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FOR SALE. Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearling Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding for sale. Address, McGREGOR& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich. Mr27-ti.

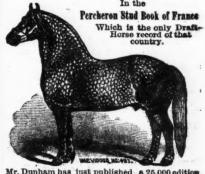
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FROM FRANCE TO AMERICA. Whose Purity of Blood is established by their



Poetry.

THE BROKEN VASE.

The vase wherein withers this flower By the touch of a fan was riven, Lightly the blow must have swept it, For no answering sound was given.

But the wound, slight, disregarded, Cutting into the crystal slowly, With a sure, invisible pace,
Has at lastencircled it wholly.

The water has fled, life is gone From the flower, but still no token Yet tells of the lethal wound. Do not touch it-it is broken.

So often the hand one loves With a touch wounds the heart love-lighted Then of itself breaks the heart

And the flower of its love is blighted. Still intact to the world, it feels The fine wound, with no outward token, Silently wasting its way.

Do not touch it—it is broken.

-Translated from the French by May Daly.

FRIENDSHIP.

As on a journey Mirza-Schaffy sped, He paused before a rich man's door and said, Your guest for some days I fain would be; Help me to pass the time right pleasantly. Prepare a feast, invite the friends most dear, And let us have sweet converse and good cheer

"I have no friends," the man of gold replies, No friends!" echoes the bard, in grieved surpris "I cannot stay one hour beneath the roof That, blest with riches, yet holds / riends aloof.

The shook the dust from off his feet, and o'er That threshold passed without one greeting mor "Alas for him heaven gives no friends!" sighed

He 's not worth a good man's company." _Frederick Von Badenstedt.

UNEXPRESSED.

Fair are the hues of sunset, Caught by the painter's art; Sweet is the nightingale's singing. That opens the rose's heart; Bright are the lover's fancies, Wrought from his dreams of bliss. And wild and sweet the rapture That lies in love's first kiss.

But the fairest of all pictures Are those no art can reach, The joys that thrill us deepest Are beyond the power of speech: The fairest tinted petals Are hid in the rose's fold. And the love that is divinest Is the love that is never told.

-Julia Mills Dunn

Miscelaneous.

A CURIOUS DISPOSITION.

Three ladies were seated in Agatha Foster's parlor. Miss Fortescue, large, dark, and of uncertain age, who monopolized the most comfortable arm chair. Mrs. Becker, shrunken and sandy, who was constantly sliding off the sofa and reinstating herself with a jerk, and Miss Agatha herself, who sat apart from the others, glancing uneasily out of the window as if distressed by their garrulity. Miss Agatha was a fair young woman, with a noble head and a countenance expressive of all grace and goodness. Yet at this moment she entertained feelings decidedly hostile to her callers, who had run in with familiar freedom of fellow boarders in a family hotel, to chat away the afternoon. At heart they were immensely sorry that Miss Nannie Foster had not yet returned from a suburb where she had gone the day before. Miss Nannie, Agatha's cousin, companion and chaperone in one, was far more to their taste; she was more attentive, more easily impressed, more sympathetic, they thought. She never sat looking out of the window when they were retailing their choicest bits of scandal for her especial benefit. But then, she was a woman of years. However, they still lingered; it was a pleasant place. The Fosters had the handsomest suite in the building-and furnished with such taste Such carpets! Such decorative art! And the Fosters were tip top people. There were four of them, Miss Agatha, her two bachelor brothers ten and a dozen years her senior, and Miss Nannie, who, since their parent's death had kept the children together. The winter day drew to a close; the room grew dusky, and still the ladies lingered.

Agatha could endure it no longer; this of all days, she was without patience. She rose quickly.

"Ladies," she said, with an indignant quiver in her sweet contralto voice, "you must excuse me. I cannot listen to such conversation!" There was silence in a moment; then

Miss Fortescue lifted her cumbrous frame. "Oh, certainly. I quite understand. We will withdraw. We do not wish to offend."

"Oh, certainly," faintly echoed Mrs. Becker, sliding from the sofa for the last time and preparing to follow.

Agatha's impatience increased. "And allow me to say," she exclaimed with no compunction, "that I think

ladies might be better employed than with their neighbor' affairs.' "Good afternoon," said Miss Fortescue

mayagely. "Good afternoon," sneered Mrs. Becker.

"Good riddance!" cried Agath 1 sharply ere the door had closed.

"To-day of all the days," she said, as she walked to and fro in the dusk. Presently the door opened.

"All in the dark, Agatha?" asked cheery voice. "I thought you would never come,

Nannie." was the swift, unnerved reply. Then she lit the gas. "Why, what is the matter, my dear?"

Mrs. Becker out of the room, and it-it ing room Agatha, swept haughtily by the has annoved me." "Dear me, what had they done?"

"The same old sickening gossip. Miss Bruce flirts on the street; Mr. and Mrs. Brown have shown no marriage certificate: Mrs. Gray holds her step-child to the fire to burn it, and so on and so on?"

"They get their ideas from the morning papers," said Nannie calmly, unclasping her fur-lined circular. "The stepmother holding a child to the fire is a

favorite paragraph when news is scarce. Sometimes she heats the flat iron. For my part, I would never go that trouble." But Agatha could not respond to her staid humor. She helped put way the wraps, and inquired after the suburban

friends. "You look pale; aren't you well?" asked Miss Nannie when they were seated.

The girl dropped her eyes. "Nannie, I have some news for you," she said with an effort. "I-last night-I promised Mr. Peters-to-to marry him." Then she sighed as if relieved of a great burden.

The room was still, utterly still. If Miss Nannie were surprised or shocked she gave no token. She only sat quietly looking at the girl and taking time to collect her thoughts. Agatha never lifted her eyes until, after some moments, her cousin cleared her throat and tranquilly in-"Well, dear, are you satisfied quired: that you will be happy?"

Then the girl rose and threw herself upon the sofa. "O, Nannie, I don't know; I can't tell." More silence. Then Miss Nannie asked

if she had told the boys? To these women George and Lewis would be "the boys" as long as they

lived. "I told George at noon," replied Agatha, in a voice heavy with tears. "Lewis was not here. I wish you would

tell him. "And what did George say?"

"He only said, 'I congratulate Peters.

Miss Nannie leaned back in her chair and meditated, bringing Peters up for a mental review. Poor little whiffist! To be sure he had money, some social standing, and a fair education. They had known him a long, long time, and even felt for him a sort of distant relative's affection. They would do anything in the world for him. He often took Agatha about, to places of amusement, to church, or riding. But he was at least fifteen years her senior, and they had never dreamed of his aspiring to marry her. His appearance was pitifully against him. Miss Nannie reviewed his bad build, his bowed legs, his "wild eye," as she called it-a suspicious eye that seemed to skirmish about the room, while its mate regarded you with steadfast respect. Then she turned her thoughts to Agatha-Agatha, perfect in face and figure, and ennobled by education and advantages-Agatha, for whom a senator had proposed and a congressman languished, to say nothing of her lesser adorers-Agatha, who had rejected the senator because he lacked principle, and the congressman because ne was a widower.

Nannie remembered that the girl had suffered and shed tears over refusing these and others. She had a curious dis position, as the boys had said.

At lenght Nannie roused and spoke I will tell Lewis; and now, dear, you had better dress; it is near dinner time. A little Florida water will cool your "Hark!" cried Agatha, "there he

now-gone into his room.

Nannie recognized the clumsy step. Lewis had never yet come up those stairs without tripping at the top; the rushing, impetuous way of his boyhood would always cling to him.

"I am going at once to tell him, before George comes," said Nannie, rising.

"Yes, do," sighed Agatha. And when her cousin had gone out across the corridor, and her tap had been answered by a careless "Come in!" the young girl stole after and listened at the crack of her brother's door.

Nannie, gently, and there was a hidden sob in her fond voice, "Agatha has promised-to marry Mr. Peters."

"O, Lord!" cried Lewis, in open mouthed disgust. Agatha crept away from the door; her

face was burning, and her heart beat hard. But Miss Nannie remained awhile i

her cousin's chamber. "Lewis," she said, quietly, "I suppos we all feel the same over this-matter Agatha says when she told George, he re

marked that he 'congratulated Peters. "Well, this is too bad," said Lewis, in dignantly. "It is a shame if a girl with her face and brains can't do better. She is altogether too soft-hearted. She would have married all the men who ever proposed, if we had let her, and out of sheer pity, not because she cared for them That is why she accepted Peters; couldn' bear to hurt his feelings; didn't want his straight eye suffused with tears! W

must do something to prevent." Nannie smiled deprecatingly. "We must be very careful. Agatha has a curious disposition, and, if she thought we were all against him, she would only pity him the more."

"If there were only some way to dispose of him." exclaimed Lewis, grimly 'if we could send him out with the next

Arctic expedition-" Nannie rose. "You will be very care

ful what you say, Lewis?" "Oh. of course." She lingered at the door. "Agatha has

not a forceless nature by any means," she said; "she can get angry if she cares to. She tells me she put Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Becker out of our parlor to-day, because of their vile gossip. I have no doubt she did,"

" Humph!"

Agatha came down to dinner with her face composed and her manner gracious as ever. Her inward defiance was not outwardly manifest. Of her family, George was a shade more dignified that usual, and Lewis appeared annoved, while Nannie put on a regretful look and occa "I have just put Miss Fortescue and sionally sighed. When they left the dintable at which sat the Fortescue and the Becker. She was done with the twain and intended they should see it.

Up in their own parlor George sat down by his sister. "Agatha," he said slowly, with an evident distaste for the subject "do you think you did well to engage yourself to Mr. Peters before consulting your family?"

"I was of age three years ago," she said, regarding him with serene dignity.

"Yes, yes, of course. But there is such thing as advice. Mr. Peters is our good friend; but is he a suitable husband for

you?" "What is there against him?" she asked unflinchingly. She was not blind to her drizzle. lover's bodily imperfections. She had lain awake all night, mentally endeavoring to straighten his crooked limbs and control his recreant orb. But with daylight they had dawned upon her as uncompromising as ever.

But George would not stoop to person

"Nothing," he answered quietly. Only we have looked very high for you. We want you to be happy. "Then do not speak against Mr. Pe-

ters," she said in a way that seemed to dismiss the subject, George betook himself to his own room

and Lewis took his place by Agatha. "I suppose I am to congratulate," he said, with a careless disregard for Nannie's injunctions.

"You do not seem very enthusiastic," responded his sister calmly, recalling his secretly-heard exclamation upon first learning the news.

"I can't help it if I don't," he answered half-impatiently. "You know how proud we are of you, Gath, and we can't be expected to think any man good enough." She smiled.

He went on recklessly: "I don't believe you knew what you were doing. You don't love Peters, you only pity him, just as you used to pity the Senator and all the rest. This crooked little curmudcross eved"-

She sprang up in a rage: "Lewis, you have said quite enough. Never speak so again to me; I forbid it!" Then she sought her own chamber and

threw herself. upon the bed. Nannie came to her after awhile. "My poor darling! Why are you feeling so

bad? "Lewis has been saying such awful things!" "And you are quite sure you have

made no mistake?

" Quite sure."

She arose and arranged her toilet; Mr. Peters was to come that evening.

He arrived early. Nannie endeavored to be gracious, but soon excused herself. leaving Agatha to her lover, the boys having both gone out. And Agatha, with Lewis' cruel criticism still ringing in her ears, felt as if in a dream. Fortunately Peters made no inquiries as to her brothers' opinions of the marriage. Miss Nannie had congratulated him as though all was satisfactory.

Agatha accepted his adoration, quite passively, and at last, when he had gone. retired to her own room to pity him and weep for him, and tell herself how much she loved him.

But as the winter slipped away the engagement was announced, and, having remained unbroken. Agatha's brothers even began to feel resigned.

The quiet, intense devotion of Norman Peters was touching. He worshipped his betrothed; to him she was a very goddess.

"If," thought Nannie, with a softened regret, "if he were only not quite so small! If he were only a half-inch taller. to be of even height with Agatha!" Meanwhile poor Agatha was fretting

herself to death. A thousand little heart less sarcasms and glances of ridicule, to which Peters, in his great happiness, was utterly oblivious, were constantly stabbing her. Night after night she passed in wakeful agony, the idea of breaking the engagement never once occurring to her. She was sure she loved him, and she endeavored to rise above morbid sensitiveness, telling herself that people would cease their cruel ways when they saw that she was determined to stand by him. But she grewthin, and her face wore a haunted expression. Mesdames Becker and Fortescue now began to circulate pretty little stories about her-ingeniously con-

structed but truthful romances. Nothing very bad, for Agatha was voman to whom no doubtful mist could cling for a moment; but whispers of coquetry," "blighted hopes," "girlish folly" and "last resort," which, blown from lip to lip on the dubious breath of friendship, came at last to vex the ears of the Fosters. Agatha only grew more pale. Stormy Lewis, however, one day confronted Miss Fortescue in the hall before his sister's room.

"I can tell you, madame, that you must discontinue your talk of my sister," he cried angrily.

Agatha came out. "Oh, Lewis, dear. He took her by the arm. "Go back, Gath. I've a matter to settle with this lady. She knows what mischief she has been trying to work, and I intend the talk shall cease, or I will take measures she may not admire!"

Without a word Miss Fortescue turned and fled.

"I was sorry for her," said Agatha 'she looked so guilty and helpless." "I declare I haven't much patience with

you," exclaimed her brother, "to think that you would defend her, and she every day assailing your good name. But all your ways of late are provoking. You are going to marry a man you don't love, be cause you pity him. For God's sake why didn't you pity some one suitable-" She trembled with excitement as

"Lewis, if you have the least particle of love or respect for me, you will never speak so again. I do love Norman, and it would kill me if anything should break the engagement!"

Lewis quit her presence crestfallen. The days slipped by. There had been no date fixed for the wedding, nor was the subject discussed by the family.

None but Nannie knew the terrible tremor in which the girl existed. She was ever moving about, her hands constantly occupied. Day after day, rain or shine. the two women were out of doors. They had always an errand, usually one of mercy. Nannie, however disinclined. would have felt it a sin to oppose, and so Agatha dragged her off through the fliting sunshine, the moodiness, the chill or the spring-time, until one last morning. It had been raining for three days, and steadily that the sidewalk flags were

The offended magistrate, whose pride

Agatha said they would not be hampered with a carriage, and they took a car for mile or so, alighting to walk a few squares to another line. The storm had abated, and the rain was but a listless

Agatha slipped and slid once, and Nannie gave a frightened exclamation. "My overshoes are useless," said the girl carelessly. "I must have another

pair. I have a good deal of shopping to do soon." "Your outfit"-ventured Nannie, and

stopped. Agatha sighed, but her sigh was lost in the noise of the street.

A poor little yellow dog limped out from under a passing vehicle, holding up one paw and yelping pitifully.

wet. "Poor, poor doggie! I am so sorry!" The velos died away in the distance. and the ladies went on. A blind man crying, "Cough Lozen-

ges!" upon the corner detained them for a

"Oh, see!" cried Agatha, with her eyes

noment. In the next block an old building had been torn away to give place to a new one. Careless workmen had left the sidewalk unguarded in one place, a step from which would have landed one in a deep cellar, where lay a number of loose foundation stones.

Just as they had reached this spot they were brought to a sudden halt by loud cries and confusion. Down the street and directly toward them came a runaway team dragging a splendid carriage. Agatha took an irresolute step forward, geon! Why, he is older than George and and then sprang back as the horses dashed up against the sidewalk.

The women were thus separated, and In a second Nannic was reaching forward, cold with horror.

"Agatha!" she cried, but too late. The girl had lost her balance, and had fallen backward, from the unguarded sidewalk down into the deep cellar, and there lay upon the stones limp and unconscious.

She would live, sadly crippled and helpess; the spine had been injured and one hip dislocated. So said the best of sur geons. She would henceforth require all care and tenderness. "Thank God, she is not poor!" cried

completely crushed, and Lewis paced the floor for hours, crying for "his poor, poor sister!" Agatha insisted upon hearing the worst, and, when it was made known, was very silent. By-and-by Nannie could see great

Nannie. As for the boys, George was

tears trembling under the long, dark eve lashes. "I would not mind," faltered the sufferer, "but for him. Who will love and care for him now?'

Then she asked that he be sent for a once. When he arrived, Nannie and the boys were in the room, but they withdrew to the window. Peters' face was as pale as Agatha's own.

"Norman, dear," she said without pre face, "I am a cripple for life. I may never walk again. I sent for you-to give you your freedom.

countenance; his lip quivered, and he sank on his knees by the bed and buried his "Agatha, darling!" he cried with real

A frightened expression overspread his

are a thousand times dearer to me now. to say nothing of material and labor in All I ask is the right to care for you-"his voice broke, and he fell to weeping. By the window three persons heard is all. They looked in silence at each other.

then Lewis strode swiftly across the

room.

"Peters," he said, "we haven't done realized the depth of his devotion, She right by you. I, myself, have acted despicably. But if you will forgive and forget it will be very different in the future.' Then Peters, who had risen, stood silent and bewildered, till, through the mist, the room grew suddenly bright, for they had

> encircled him and were clasping his hands with loving warmth. And as Agatha lay watching she raised feeble hand to stay the tears that

> coursed her cheeks. "I never thought," she sobbed aloud, 'I never dreamed I could be made so happy."-Our Continent.

Legend of the Strasburg Clock.

The famous Strasburg clock furnished one of the most interesting of Rhineland tales, and it is little known in connection with the wonderful clock. A celebrated nechanic once lived in Strasburg, whose only thought was a care for his motherless daughter and to produce some lasting work of art. He brooded so much over his mechanical plans that he neglected the commonest civilities, and became known as a crank. This made his pretty daughter very unhappy, but she said nothing, in the hope that his mysterious plans would soon reach success.

A rich magistrate and a young mechanic were suitors for her hand, but she refused the dignity and power offered by the one for the humble station of the other. though her decision was kept from her father until he should complete his work Meantime she induced him to accept her lover for a partner, and the young man oon began to manage the elder's affairs. One day Guta, for that was her name, heard her father shouting joyously. She flew toward the mysterious chamber, followed by her lover. The great work was done! They were admitted to look at the ingenious clockwork, now moving lightly and easily on its springs. The aged man his white locks in disorder, his face proud and full of dignity, held the weeping girl

at his wonderful work. The inventor's name was soon on every tongue, and his fame brought members of the guild from Basel, whose citizens offered to buy the clock. Strasburg then agreed to purchase it, and selected a side chapel in the cathedral for its reception. Basel's citizens, however, unwilling to be disappointed, urged that another such clock be made, and offered the inventor considerable sum. Then there was excite ment in Strasburg, as its glory would surely depart, were other towns, argued the citizens, to boast of an equal work of art. The master must never to be per mitted to construct a second clock, was the unanimous opinion.

in histarms as he gazed with a joyous awe

still suffered because of Guta's rejection of his hand, now saw the opportunity he had been waiting for. He caused the inventor to be brought before a tribunal to promise never to build a second clock. He proudly and firmly declined, saying: "God has given me talents. I have now done enough for my town and its glory. I see no crime in benefiting others by my art.' The counselors cast down their eyes before his noble look, but they nevertheless de cided to blind him, as that was the only way to prevent him from constructing a second clock. The accused heard the sentence with a contemptuous look, but he finally asked that he might undergo the punishment before his work, as he wished to give it some final improvements. The

request was granted.

Long and tenderly the inventor gazed at his clock, when the revengeful magis. trate urged that the execution of the sentence be hurried. At this, nerved by the taunt, the old man quietly removed the principal springs that caused the motion of the clock, and surrendered him self for the torture. The clock suddenly began to whir. The weights fell rattling to the ground. The bell struck inharmon iously thirteen times and breathed out its final sound like a wail of despair. The inventor, now blind, stood erect like demon of revenge, and cried: "Rejoice proud citizens, in my work; the clock is destroyed and my revenge complete."

During the moment of consternation and horror that followed, the young artisan led the old man into the arms of his unhappy daughter. The magistrate who had incited the dreadful crime became an object of contempt, and died cursed by the people. Guta and her lover confessed their attachment, and were united, with the unfortunate in ventor's blessing. The clock was finally restored in 1842, and the glory of the restorer quite equals that of the construc tor .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bead Making.

The correspondent of the New York Sun who hunts up all the queer trades and ways of making an honest penny, interviewed an importer of beads recent ly, and gives a longd an interesting account of the process, from which we gleam the following: "The greatest production of glass beads is in Venice, where their manufacture has been a staple industry for a thousand years. It has been at tempted in many other places, in all parts of the world, but never successfully any where else than there, where living is so cheap that an artisan can exist on five cents a day, where labor is proportionately low, and where secrets for the color ing and treatment of glass are possessed that are known nowhere else, and are invaluable for this work. The Venetians make many thousands of different kinds of beads, and I can show you sample cards of plain, single-colored beads in more than 200 different tints. When you come to the combinations of colors, the varieties they are capable of producing are only limited by the possibilities of human fancy. As an illustration of their cheapness of production, a bunch of eighty strings of small beads, each string six or seven inches long, is sold in Venice for a sum equivalent to 21 cents of our money. It would cost much more than pathos, "don't, don't cast me off! You that simply to string them in this country,

> "The smallest beads made are thos nost in demand among the Indians of North America, who are the greatest consumers of Venice's product. Beads so small that a threaded needle cannot be passed through them are what the redskins factories have a printing room attached value most, and for sewing them on deersinew thread is employed, a material stiff enough to be poked through the beads, vet strong enough to last forever. Few persons have an adequate idea of the quantity of beads the Indians take. The few of them here in New York city use up 20 pounds a month in making beadworked moccasins and such things. The Indians hunting in the vicinity of Niagara Falls also find employment for a great many, and the quantities that go to wild Indians in the far West are simply enor-

"I have seen them make beads in

manufacture.

Venice, and a very interesting work it is A man takes a cylinder of glass, say two inches thick by seven or eight inches long so hot that it is soft; rolls it smoothly round on a table and punches a hole through it lengthways with an iron rod. Then two boys seize its ends with pincers and run away rapidly in opposite direc tions. The faster they run and the fur ther they go before the glass cools so that will no longer draw, the finer will be the rod they will pull it out to, and, thin as it may be, the rod will be hollow all the way through. But it will not all be of the same thickness. In the center it will be very thin, and toward the ends will be less so. Therefore the workman breaks it up into short rods and carefully sorts them to get together those of like diame ter. Then the beads are cut from the ends of those rods, a handful of them at time, as you would cut off bits from bunch of grass. How they do that I never quite understood. There is something in it I did not learn, for the rods are cold. The beads are cut off without smashing even the most delicate, and with the greatest accuracy in length. All I can say is they do it, and for proof there are the beads. Now, to smooth the ends of those little bits which have sharp edges, quantities of them are put in big drums with ashes, and at a pretty high temperature are revolved there until they are round and smooth. If they are to be sold simply as round 'seed' beads they are at this point finished, and are put upon strings by children. The rapidity with which this is done is astonishing. Each child has before it a great pile of the beads, and in each hand holds four or five long threaded needles, which are rapidly thrust into the pile until each needle] is full, when the beads are pushed back on the threads. An attempt has been made to introduce unstrung beads, but consumers would not have them. The string ing is the practical evidence that each bead is perfect, and that is demanded."

Diphtheria poisons the blood. Convalescent should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

Cigar Box Making.

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune tells how the process of manufacturing cigar boxes is carried on, in a large factory which he visited.

"A part of the large floor was occupied by the strips of wood, cut into the requisite thickness, one dimension for the bot tom, sides and cover, and another for the ends. The strips of wood are run through a rip saw, sawed in long strips, and into the required lengths by a second machine. The ends are then planed as smooth as the sides, and the pieces are ready to be made into boxes. Lids and sides have to pass through printing presses, of the same pattern as used in ordinary job rooms, but much heavier, to have the brand, trademark, etc., printed upon them with indelible ink. Then the pieces go to the nailer, who uses a machine for his work. The nailing machines are somewhat similar in appearance to type-setting machines, and require but little experience to be quite dexterously handled.

"The nails are fed into a hopper on the top, passing through small brass pipes into little tubes at the proper distances for the parts to be nailed together. By the pressure of the foot on the foot-board of the machine, the operator forces the nails out of the tubes into the wood, and accomplishes, with the aid of the machine, six times as much work as the most experienced workman could do with hand and hammer; besides, the work is of necessity done far more accurately. The first operation is the nailing together of an end and head piece, which are placed in large piles, and then two of these pieces are nailed together, forming the sides of the box. Boys nail on the bottoms and girls tack on the cover temporarily, while other girls paste on the cloth hinges. The half-completed boxes are then piled up until they are perfectly dry.

"An experienced nailer averages about 850 boxes per day, receiving twenty five cents for 100 boxes, while the boys and girls are paid by the week, earning from four dollars to ten dollars per week.

"After the boxes are dry, they are brought under a rapidly revolving planer, which removes all overhanging woodwork, while whirling sand wheels smooth off the edges. A large force of girls is employed in putting on the finishing ouches, which means to paste on the edgings, inside labels, linings and flaps. For this work the girls are paid eighty cents per hundred, and they earn from five to nine dollars per woek.

"The lumber used in the manufacture of cigar boxes, is, with but few exceptions, either bass-wood or red cedar. Basswood grows in almost unlimited quantities in Michigan, Minnesota, and the northern part of Wisconsin. It is shipped re-cut, planed and stained by a peculiar process, so that it closely resembles cedar wood, from which it is different in color. and lacking in that sharp, pungent odor which is deemed of particular value for the packing of cigars. Bass-wood boxes are used for the ordinary quality of cigars. The red cedar grows in Mexico, Cuba and Central America, and forms an important article in the exports of those countries. Cedar costs in Chicago in the neighborhood of forty dollars a thousand lined feet of the ordinary lumber dimen-

"An important item in the manufac ure of cigar boxes is the label, which costs from sixty cents to six dollars a thousand. A few especially fine labels, made for special brands, cost nine and ten dollars a thousand. The larger box to their establishments, and print the ordinary quality of labels themselves, while the more elaborate qualities of more or less artistic design, and printed in from three to a dozen colors, are made by the large lithographic establishments. where designers for this particular branch of work are kept steadily at work. It is a noticeable fact that in a great many cases one may judge of the quality of cigars by the kind of label attached to the box. The 'loud' label with flaming colors, presenting all kinds of impossible birds and flowers, or females more or less decollete, does not, as a rule, speak favorably for the quality of the cigars."

A Shrewd Indian Detective. A story about an Indian who found a white man lying dead in the woods with a bullet-hole in his forehead is one of the best illustrations of the habit of observa tion which a detective must cultivate The Indian came into the white settlement and told the settlers his story: Found white man dead in woods. Had hole in his head. Short white man shoot him with long gun; ramrod of gun three inches beyond the muzzle of gun. Wore gray woolen coat. Had little dog with short tail. Had waited long while for dead man to come along." "How do you know all this? Did you see it?" was naturally demanded of the Indian. "Oh, yes! me saw; now show you." The settlers visited the scene of the murder, and the Indian showed them the spot where

the murderer had waited for his victim. He had set his gun against the tree. It ras a long one, because the bark was slightly grazed high up, and about three inches above the mark left by the muzzle there was a slighter mark made by the ramrod, showing that it projected three inches. The man wore a gray woolen coat, because where he had leaned against the tree little particles of gray threads had been caught by the bark. There was the place where the little dog sat on his haunches-his stump tail left a mark in the yielding soil. The murderer was short, because when he reloaded his gun he set the butt a good way from his feet. The trail he left coming and going showed he was white, because he turned his toes out. Indians never did. The trail also showed that the one coming to the tree was older than the one going away from it-hence, the murderer had waited.

People with gray hair may conceal from th world the fact that they are becoming aged nd passing on to decay, by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer. It is a fact that this article re news, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and re stores faded or gray bair to its youthful color and lustre, cheaply, quickly and surely.

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

Miracle that Took Place in our Midat Unknown to the Public-The Details in

(Detroit Free Press.) One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The fact are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a subarb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truth fully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interriewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eye-sight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was neryous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is an animated something, but I should like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony." " Finally, one Saturday night, the mis-

ery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I to this city in rough boards, which are remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my fri nds had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought m to life after I was virtually in another

world." "You have had an unusual experience. Mr. Crombie," said the writer, who had been breathlessly listening to the recital "Yes, I think I have," was the reply.

and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to-day, than any other one complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them

to remove it from the system before it is oo late." One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's

name was mentioned. "I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to telegram, replied: "Mr. W. A. Crombie, was a member

of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasion. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle." Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recovers, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms,

to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it.

It is of the greatest importance to our agricultural friends when seeking for seeds to plant in 1884, to secure the best that can possibly be procured. Any seeds bought of Jas. J. H. Gregory, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass., are warranted first-class. Mr. Gregory has been in the seed business for thirty years and has always given satisfaction. If you desire his large complete catalogue of all kinds of seeds,

he will send it to you free of charge.

OUT OF LOVE AND OUT OF DEBT.

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Of happy men the happiest yet Is he that's out of love and debt. Who owes no kiss to womankind, Who has no duns to craze his mind: with heart and thought and conscience free Where is there man more blest than he? "Ont of love and out of debt," Motto none will e'er regret.

To all surroundings reconciled, He sleeps as sweetly as a child; By neither love nor debt distress'd. His dreams but glorify his rest; He never dreads the morn to see. For days with days in peace agree Out of love and out of debt,' Motto none will e'er regret.

Who's had his share of debt and love owe what the peace they rob him of: And once relieved of love and debt, His slavery never can forget. No longer will he bend the knee, But sing the peans of the free.
"Out of love and out of debt," Motto none will e'er regret.

For all the bliss that love can give, There's more of woe with love to live He plucks the perfect, thornless rose, Who honoring manhood, no man owes. No love, no debt, ah! there's the key Of life for him who'd happy be. "Out of love and out of debt," Motto none will e'er regret.

How Old Josh was Induced to Leave an Opera He Did Not Appreciate.

The other night old Josh Nuckleson went to see Emma Abbott in "Faust." Before the curtain went up he remarked to a man sitting near that it cost a "rite smart" to get into a town school-house, and that if he haden'ter been "hongry for fun he wouldn't have come. After the orchestra had been playing about fifteen minutes the old fellow remarked:

"It takes them fellers a long time ter tune up thar fidduls."

"They are not tuning up, they are play ing," said the man in front of the critic. "Is that the music?"

"Sounds like they're playin' for a parslyzed man ter dance. It mout be music here, but aint where I live. They wouldn't call hogs with such a tune

After the curtain went up he remained quiet for a long time, then leaned over and said:

"When does the show begin?" "It's going on now."

When will they do something to make feller laugh?" 'There's no laugh in it."

"Then it aint no show. I came here to laugh. I ken see this sort o'thing any time. What I want is something to tickle me." People turned around and looked at him reproachfully. "They seem sorter s'prised I'der knowed as much a hour ago as I do now I'der saved 'em the trouble o' twistin' roun'. They may call that a song, but I call it a squeal."

"Hush your mouth," said a man who did not want to lose a note of the music but who secretly wished some one would break out with "Mary's Run Away Wid a Coon," or "Go Down Moses."

What's the matter, cap'n?" "I want you to hush."

"An' I want you ter hush. You're otherin' me as much as I am you. Wonder if they're goin' ter fetch 'round song books an' tickets fur the concert, what'll be the best part o' the show, an' so forth? Who's the feller with the red plaster on the back o' his neck?"

"The devil hush." "The devil, eh? Wall, I'll wait a while onger, fur there oughter be a heap o' fun n the devil." He quieted down for a while and then said: "The devil has dis ork o' Buckhorn Creek in August."

'Say, there," said a policeman, whose ervices had been called by the music oving people who sat near the disap

"Wall." "Hush that noise or I'll put you out of

"Gimme my money back and I'll

"I will give it to you,,' said a gentle an. "Here," and he handed the old fellow a dollar and a half.

"That hits me whar I live," he said, as estalked up the aisle. "Beat my way an' am paid to go out. It mout not argy much in favor o' my comp'ny, but it ies my old jeans feel mighty comfortble."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Counterfeiting in Prison.

Warden employed him in making dies. Ulrich was taken every day to a large cell especially used in the prison for that class work. Before being locked in he was searched, and at meal times, and at the hour of going to his own cell at night he was searched again. By day a keeper stood outside his cell, watching through a loophole in the strong door. Ulrich was faithful and attentive to his work, and did it well. When the Warden was informed by a prisoner that Ulrich was engraving a plate for a counterfeit bank note he was surprised. Just then, you see, the Whigs were in possession of the prison, and the Democrats were trying to turn them out. The Warden and I were Whigs, and we didn, t propose to let anybody know that counterfeiting had been going on in the prison. We allowed Ulrich to continue his work as usual. After the prisoners were locked up one night, we went to the work-room, sounded the walls, floor, and ceiling, and examined his tools. We couldn't find any thing, and concluded that we had been misinformed. We didn't know then what a skillful man Ulrıch was. He hadn't made his reputation. One day three Scotland Yard detectives came to the prison. They had been sent over by the Bank of England to talk with Ulrich. I Was present at the interview, and learned detectives heard of his arrest here for mills. He laughed at them, and said he had stolen no paper. Putting his hand on a silk handkerchief on the neck of one of the detectives, he said: 'Give me that, and certain chemical preparations, tools, and presses, and I will make you a perfect Bank of England note.' They went away disappointed.

"After learning what a formidable fellow Ulrich was we watched him closer than ever. He never gave a sign that he suspected we had been warned. One day the convict who had first informed the Warden asked to see him, and told him that Ulrich's counterfeit plate had left the prison. It had been covered with tallow, wrapped in oil-silk taken from the prison hospital, and sent to New York in a pickle barrel. Pickles were made by contract in the prison. You may just bet your life that the Warden and I were scared. We watched the newspapers, and it was not long before we read the announcement that a remarkably well executed counterfeit \$3 note of the Connecticut State Bank had been discovered. You may rest assured that neither the Warden nor I let the secret out until long after we left the prison."-New York Sun.

Friendly Advice to Swearers.

Nobody cares for the swearing of an habitual swearer. His volleys of profanity have no terror in them. They mean nothing. It is the man who never swears who scares you out of your boots, if once in a life-time he does swear. So far as we can learn, Washington only swore once during all the eight years of the Revolutionary war. But that one time counted. It turned back the tide of retreat, changed a route into a victory, and made things hum. But the fellow who swears on all occasions, and swears hot and cold with the same mouth, the intellectual pauper who ekes out his barren supply of ideas with an abundant crop of profanity, whose conversation is a long chain of mill privileges, and who talks as a beaver works, his swearing is weak, rapid, tiresome, disgusting. So, if you want to swear with any effect, my boy, be very seldom about it. Be exclusive in your profanity. If you can't get along without it, bring it out occasionally, like running six or eight hours a day like the kitchen hydrant.

And-you won't be offended, my sonbut if you will observe closely, you will of about your age, swear more than men. More frequently and more awkwardly, with less point and direction. A man becomes ashamed of it. It belongs to the ter see me here," he continued, "but if cigarette and matinee period of life. my boy. It is a habit that flourishes in the bread and butter days, along somewhere between the high school and college, and while the blue ribbon on the diploma is bright. It belongs to what Puck so aptly calls the "unsalted generation;" the fresh young men. So put it away, and put on manly things.

I know some good men, some of the best in the world, who will confound it and even doggone it, and in New England even a deacon has been known, under a terrible strain, to "condenin." But as a rule, don't do it. Don't swear. It isn't an evidence of smartness or worldly wis dom. Any fool can swear. And a good many fools do. I, my son. Ah, if I could only gather up all the useless, un called for, ineffective swears I have dropped along the pathway of life, I know I would remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is appointed me. Dry as the upper west to-day. But if you are going to be a Florida is a vast pasture ground, on which fool, just because other men have been, large herds of cattle are kept, in that my son, what a hopeless fool you will be! -Hawkeye.

Evading Detection. One of the keenest and most merciles of Parisian usurers some fifty years ago was one Guibert, who not only lent money at exortionate prices, and compelled his victims to take part of the loan in bad pictures and worthless goods, but engaged in absolute swindling. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but by powerful influence and the use of money he avoided this punishment, to the dis gust of the community at large, but especially of the many people he had swindled or "bled." He had been assaulted several times, and so never appeared in the streets alone. One day, as he was passing along the Rue Louis-le-Grand, Guibert was shot When I was head keeper in Sing in the arm; but as no one had seen the Sing," said Police Captain Washburn, "a assailant, and as he made no complaint, man named Ulrich was serving a term for the theory that the pistol had been disounterfeiting. He was an engraver by charged by a jealous woman was set affoat trade, and so good a workman that the and accepted. Eleven days later, as Guibert and his brother-in-law, Ferluc, were passing along the Rue Nueve St. Augustin, the former was shot dead.

> mean ?" Several other men bustled around them saying, "This is a mistake. This isn't the

> A cocher jumping from his coach, col-

lared a young man as the murderer; but

the man shook off his grasp, with a laugh

and the exclamation, "What do you

All this confused the coachman so that he released the prisoner, who walked away unconcernedly. The police made some twenty arrests, and put a watch on every one of Guibert's debtors, but the usurer's murderer was never found.

Just two years before that, to a day, s still more mysterious crime had been committed inside of Bank of France. As M. Bouron, a sub-cashier, was passing along a dusty corridor leading from the central safe to his desk, having under his arm a package containing more than £40,000 in bank notes, one man throttled him while another seized the money. Bouron, a powerful man, shook them off and shouted "murder!" when the clerks and watchmen ran to his aid. One of the robbers lowered his head and made a dash for the street; he butted two or three over, but was finally overpowered. His accomplice leisurely adjusted his hat and for the first time that Ulrich had been cuffs and walked calmly out of the place, employed by the Bank of England in its no one knowing as yet that two men had Paper mills. He got the secret of the man- been concerned in the attempt. The ufacture and water-mark, and ran away, captured man was taken to the police ofand forged Bank of England notes ap-fice, but, as he was asked his name, he peared. It was four years after that the drew a pistol and blew out his brains. Though 100,000 persons inspected his effigy at the morgue, and the bank offered counterfeiting. They offered Ulrich all manner of inducements to tell them how he had managed to get the paper from the

His Mother Had Shrunk At the Fifth Avenue, last evening, a group of politicians were discussing the election of Henry B. Payne as Senator from Ohio. One of the party enlivened the occasion by the following story about Congressman David R. Paige, of the Cleveland District, who was one of the prominent managers of the Payne interest in the recent contest: It seems that Mr. Paige's mother lives in an Ohio town -a large and gracious lady, from whom Mr. Paige received both his shapely form and genial ways. Mr. Paige has a lady friend in New York, the wife of a gentleman who lives on Fifth Avenue. To her he recently sent for a parasol as "a present for his mother," describing what he wanted as "one of those white silk and lace things, with an ivory and gold handle." His instructions were to buy such rose adds to its attractiveness. a parasol, regardless of expense. Thinking that the genial Congressman really wanted a parasol for his maternal ancestor, and that it was his taste that was wrong in selecting a white one for an elderly lady, the New York friend selected and sent him an elegant one of black silk and lace. In the course of a week she received it back with a request to exchange it for a white parasol of the description sent. The lady beheld a smallsized mouse, but wisely held her peace for further developments, sending on the desired article without comment. Two or three weeks later she received another request. This time it was for a silk Jersey mother." In his letter were given the dimensions by which to select the garment. It was duly procured and forwarded, with a brief note in which the lady said:"From the size of the Jersey you desire, your mother must have shrunk very much

Humming-Birds' Nests.

since I saw her in the summer. Say,

David, when may we expect the cards?

-New York Tribune.

I wonder how many people who have spent all their lives in the country, and seen plenty of humming birds, have ever found one of their nests? The only one l ever saw, was found last summer by two boys who were picking blackberries on rare old family diamonds; don't keep it the edge of some woods. They heard a quick, humming noise over their heads, and looking up, saw a beautiful humming-bird just diving down into something that looked like a little green knot perceive that young men, boys, fledgings on the limb of a small beech tree. The boys lost no time in climbing the tree, and found what looked to them like a knot to be a cunning little nest. They had often heard their mother say that she had been looking all her life for a humming-bird's nest, and would like very much to see one; so they cut off the limb and carried it home in triumph.

> It was a beautiful thing, made entirely of the white silky part of the flowers of the common thistle, and shingled all over the outside with bits of green lichens, taken from the bark of the same tree where the nest was, and that was why it looked so much like a part of the tree itself. It was evidently but just finished, for the outside was so white and clean, and there were no eggs in it. It was about the size and shape of a common black walnut with the shuck on, and cut off a little above the middle for the opening. It seemed to be gummed to the limb; at least it was very securely fastened in some way .- Country Gentleman.

Cattle Fishing for Food.

The bottom of the St. John's River in region, 1or forage during the winter season. These cattle feed daily and continually all day on the grass that grows on the bottom. They have to put their heads under the water to get it, and present a curious appearance while thus engaged, when, for a minute or more, they plunge in their heads, horns, and leave nothing but their backs exposed. They seem to be fishing, and especially when the head comes up dripping with water and the mouth filled with what seems to be shreddish fish. The grass is a species of celery and very juicy. and though somewhat bitter, yet it does not make the flesh or milk unpalatable. Cattle, wh n first introduced to these fields, present an amusing spectacle learning how to get at the grass. The knowledge is acquired only by a reasoning process, and can be in no way in-

A SLIGHTLY built but wiry member of the the Norwich police force was sent to the west side, of a recent evening, to capture a squad of boys who insisted upon making the night hideous in spite of all gentle appeals and stern protests from the neighors. It was a dark night, and by stealth the officer hoped to surprise the gang and effect the capture of one of the brawlers. When he arrived near the "Casey Hotel" he spied the youngsters; but with the alertness of evil doers they saw his approaching form at about the same time. They ran away shouting, and he pursued.

Over the wall went the boys, and present ly the policeman followed. On the grass "billy goat," that had browsed the live long day, was taking the required rest In the dark a boy and a "billy goat" make an appearance much alike when prostrate. The officer seized the goat and exclaimed: "Now I have got you!" The boys looking over the distant wall thought he had; but the goat thought he had the policeman. There was a short struggle, and the policeman let go his hold and ran for the wall. The goat followed him closely and struck the wall with a thud that could be heard across the lot. The urchins kept yelling: "Have you got him now?" But the disconcerted officer

had no heart to longer follow them.

Ever since Adam's fall, which subjected human nature to disease of the flesh, there has been a demand for a blood purifier. We all re alize the fact that upon the purity and vitality of the blood depend the health and vigor of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only a sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause; hence a reli able blood purifier is of greater importance to the people than is generally supposed. We are pleased to say that Hunt's Sarsaparilla bears unmistakable proof of being this sort of a

FRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTI-

Contains the discussions and paper read before this society, which consists of many prominent horticulturists.

LOVETT'S ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE, J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J. This catalogue is handsomely gotten

up, being superior to any previous issue, and is fu'l of useful information. Its fine colored plates add to its beauty.

HENDERSON'S MANUAL OF EVERTHING FOR THE GARDEN. Peter Henderson, N. Y.

This is one of the finest catalogue which has found its way to our table being literally all its title implies. A beautiful colored plate of the "Sunset'

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL. W. Atlee Burpe

A fine illustrated catalogue of garden farm and flower seeds, including every thing essential to flower and vegetable gardening, small fruits, etc., in both the standard varieties and novelties of the

HIRAM SIBLEY & Co's SEED CATALOGUE. Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

This popular and well known firm issue for the spring trade a full and comprehensive catalogue, which includes descriptions of flower, vegetable and farm seeds and garden tools. Special attenjacket of bright color, also "for his tion is paid to new varieties which have been tested and found desirable.

Benson, Maule & Co. Catalogue for 1884. Philadelphia, Pa.

Almost 1,500 varieties of seeds ar catalogued in this, together with small fruits and plants. It is also profusely illustrated, a noticeable feature being the special list of roses. The latest novelties in new varieties are included, together with some never before offered. A cash prize is offered for the largest "Silver King" onion grown from their seed.

GARDEN AND FARM TOPICS. Peter Henderson New York.

We have here a neat and attractive volume, of 250 pages, in which the author, well known through his contributions to horticultural literature, treats of timely topics of the garden and farm. There is a chapter on popular bulbs and their culture, one on the propagation of plants by cuttings, etc., and a valuable essay on rose growing. He also treats of the construction of greenhouses, making and care of lawns, and the growing of different kinds of vegetables. The chapter on Popular Errors and Scientific Dogmas in Horticulture is very readable, and show up some common mistakes and horticultural swindles.

Housekeepen's New Cook Book Mrs. T. J Kirkpatrick. Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick Springfield, Ohio. \$1.

Of making of cook books there seems to be no end. Our author offers us this, as a happy medium between two great verbosity and the opposite extreme of rigid condensation. Many of the recipes have been furnished by practical housekeepers, but some do not seem to have been carefully edited. The larger part of the recipes are adapted for plain cooking and are economical. We should dissent from some of the instructions, especially as to the substitution of the fat from poultry for salad oil; and the frying of wild game before parboiling instead of after. But in this instance, as indeed in all others, the housekeeper must rely upon her own sense and experience and her knowledge of the tastes of her family, to aid her in choosing and testing new

VARIETIES.

MR. EMERSON was to read a paper before select company. When the philosopher mounted the platform the reporters were all ready at the tables below to catch every word. Mr Emerson espied them, and prefaced his paper with a request that no report should be made of his essay. Every reporter save one put away his paper and pencil. The one exception fell to work with apparently more energy than if the sage had not asked him to desist. Mr Emerson glanced inquiringly at him several times and at length paused in his discourse and said:

"In spite of my request not to be reported, l observe one of the gentlemen at the pres table is making copious notes of my paper." Instantly every eye was turned upon the offending scribe. Rising from his seat and looking at Mr. Emerson, he replied:

"No, Mr. Emerson, I was not doing anything of the kind. I was busy writing on private work of my own."

He was a writer of serial stories as well as newsgatherer for the daily press.

A GENTLEMAN in a street car, while readin newspaper, discovered a paragraph that struck him as particularly funny. "Here is something good," said he to his

neighbor, and he read the item to him. A tired look swept over the gentleman face, but he never smiled.

Presently the reader came across paragraph that tickled his fancy.
"I will try him with this one," he said. He did so, and a tear actually welled out of

his neighbor's eye and coursed slowly down his cheek. "Heavens, man!" was the exclamation 'what's the matter with you? Have you no

sense of humor? What do you do to pass away the time, anyway?" Looking mournfully out of the window, th stranger replied:

"I am a proof-reader on a comic weekly." "PLEASE, sir," said the bell boy to a Texa hotel clerk, "No. 40 says there ain't no towels

in his room." "Tell him to use one of the window cur "He says, too, there ain't no pillers."

"Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head." "Aud he wants a pitcher of water." " Suffering Cyrus! But he's the worst kicker

"Peekskill!" yelled the brakeman as the train stopped at that station. "Keep still," remarked one of the passengers to another "What is the matter! Is there going to be an accident?" I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the When old Mrs. Pinaphor read that the public hangman of Austria had been murdered, she thoughtfully observed that no doubt the criminal was one of the hangman's own victims who had been bunglingly executed. "He wants to know if he can have a light. "Here, cohfound him! Give him this lan tern and ask him if he wants the earth, and if he'll have it fried on only one side or turned

"No, my son, you shouldn't jump at conclusions. The prima donna doesn't ride in a special car because nobody will ride in the same coach with her. It is because she prefers to ride that way—that's all." over." "And it is really true that you are studying dentistry?" asked a Philadelphia dude of a pretty girl who has entered a dental college. "Yes," was the reply, "and I intend

practice." "Deah! deah!" ejaculated the dude, "it is too awful for anything; but do you know if

you were a dentist I would not mind having my teeth attended to.

"Are you in earnest?" "Oh! yes indeed; you must let me know

Grandma (reprovingly): "What, reaching way across the cake basket, Johnny! I was always taught to take the piece nearest me." Johnny Wisehead: "But this piece would have been nearest me, grandma, if the cake basket had been turned the other way." where your office is to be." "I will," was the reply, "and I hope you will place your case in my hands." as they brought him to in the tollet-room he remarked: "I tell you, boys, that was ge-orgeous. I must have knocked in the whole of Heaven, the way those stars flew round. I wonder if there's any left for the next man."

"But when shall I start?" " Just as soon as your second teeth begin to

An old Chemung County farmer, who came to the city to spend the holidays with his son returned home posted to the last notch. "Find out anything about wheat?" asked a

"Certainly I did."

"What makes the low price this year?" "No European demand, of course." "Don't they want any of our wheat over in Europe?" continued the neighbor.

"Not a single peck." " Why not?"

been a fire yet.

ing you."

of them said:

same offense!

same charge?"

Judge: "Certainly not."

is the same old drunk!'

"Why not! Because they had a heap of cold pancakes left over from last year, and they have got to eat 'em up afore hot weather

Julia: It does beat all the way things go in this world.

May: Why, what is the matter now! Julia: You remember those magnificent stockings I bought at such a bargain? May: Yes.

which Dickens was then publishing in monthly numbers. The bearer waited for an answer.

"What did you do?" Dickens was asked.

"Do!" he cried. "I put the cheque back

into the letter and sent it down to the mes-

senger, saving that was all the answer I had to

"Ah," said the nice young man with bangs,

"Yes, she is at home, but she ain't expect-

"And how do you know she ain't expecting

"'Cause I heard her telling ma that you're

too mean to hire a horse and sleigh, and that

she didn't expect to see you while the snow

DURING a sale of pictures, two gentlemen

were eagerly bidding for a painting which was

the life-like representation of that patient

quadruped with the large ears. Finally one

"My dear sir, it's of no use, I shall not give

n. The painting once belonged to my grand-

"Oh, in that case," said his opponent, "I

WHEN Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first

liscovered that the young man had a hanker-

ing for her daughter, the good old lady said

she did not know so well about giving her

daughter to a printer; there were already two

printing offices in the United States, and she

was not certain that the country would sup-

port them. It was plain young Franklin would

depend for the support of his family on the prof-

its of the third, and this was rather a doubtful

Judge (to prisoner): "So you were arrested

and fined yesterday for being drunk and disor-

derly, and here you are again to-day for the

Prisoner (who has been pumped on): "Yes,

Prisoner: "Then lemme go, Judge: thi

Chaff.

Cynical Spanish proverb—"A woman's tears

An Indiana jury recently returned a writ-ten verdict of "Blode to peces bi the biler bus-

A piece of steel is a good deal like a man when you get it red hot it always loses its tem-

Josh Billings says: "Next to a a clear conscience, for solid comfort comes an old shoe."

"Jury," said a Western judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the last jury used."

An impecunious individual remarks that life was the same to him at school as it is now. He was strapped then and has been strapped ever

When the doctor said it was bumor in the the blood, the mother replied: "I knowed it; told him he had been reading too many funny

If you think a sailor's yarn is too tough to believe, don't tell him that he's blowing, but merely suggest that he is beating too much to the windward.

A London journal asserts the truth of the story that a lady of wealth, well known in New York, sent for Italian artists to paint pictures to metal her carnets

"It is said that Jay Gould is preparing his tomb, as death is something he can neither bear nor bull. It is our impression that he will have to bear it.

A Texas man has just invented a machine for washing dishes. Now let him go ahead and rig up a whole hired girl on the same plan, and

In Salt Lake the sidewalks are twenty feet wide. This, the Troy Times thinks, is to permit a man's widows to walk abreast instead of in couples when going to his funeral.

Adoring one (in lavender kids and a blue scarf): "Oh! how I wish I were that book scarps to lovingly!" She: "How I wish

"What shall we do with our old clothes?" asks a newspaper writer. He should save them until he starts a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. He will need them soon afterward.

There is said to be eleven thousand one-legged men in the United States. One-legged men form the most peaceful and submissive element of our population. They never kick.

"I declare, mother," said a pretty little girl in a pretty little way, "it's too bad. You al ways send me to bed when I am not sleepy, and you always make me get up when I am

you clasp so lovingly!" She: "How you were; so that I could shut you up!"

match her carpets.

will have to bear it.

will make his fortune.

Judge, but can you arrest a man twice on the

will give it up. I think you are fully entitled

to it if it is one of your family portraits."

father, and I intend to have it.'

as the little boy let him in the other evening.

Ah, my little man, is your sister at home."

and Mr. Baker had been the victim of Rheu-matism until his head was drawn down over his left shoulder. Mr. Baker writes: Julia: And you know our employer has put fire-escapes on the building leading right down "Half a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS made
me as good as new. My wife has taken
the other half, and has not complained of
her back since. She says her back never was
so free from pain and ache as it has been
since she has taken the ATHLOPHOROS." nto the principal street? May: Yes. Julia: Well, I have worn those stockings

every day for three months, and there has no There are many people who think that because they have suffered so long, and Holloway, the English patent medicine have tried so many medicines in vain, they must "suffer on their three score years." nan, who died recently, once enclosed a cheque for £1,000 in a letter to Charles Dickens, which But you see what ATHLOPHOROS has done. he placed at the author's disposal on condition However Old your Case: that one line of complimentary reference to

However Severe your Pains; However Great your Disappointments, Holloway's cures should appear in the book Try Athlophoros If you cannot get ATHLOPBOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

It was his first attempt on roller skates, and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quick Relief!

When a man has suffered from Rheumatism

only a little while, and is relieved from his pain, he is happy and delighted. But suppose he has

Suffered for more than a

Alvin Grim, of Vale, Iowa, writes:
"ATHLOPHOROS has helped me much. The pain in my limbs is all gone, but some lameness is left yet, and well there might be, of or I have been troubled for thirty-five years with Rheumatism."

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back for fifteen years,

Mrs. A. B. Baker, of Chicago

third of a century.

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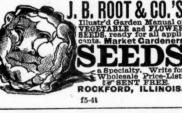
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TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court of the County of Wayne. In Chancery.
At a session of said Court, held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit, on the seventh day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Present: Hon. John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. Anna K. Scheisler vs. Michael Scheisler. It appearing in due form by affidavits filed in said cause that said defendant is a resident of the State of Michi an, that the subpema issued in said cause was returned in due time unserved, by reason of his continual absence from his place of residence, on motion of Atkinsons & Atkinson, solicitors for said complainant, it is ordered that said defendant, Michael Scheisler, appear in said cause and answer the bit filed therein on or before May 7th, 1884, and that said order be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in said count once a week for six successive weeks and that such publication be commenced within twenty day. From this date.

JOHN J. SPEED, Circuit Judge.
Bated February 7th, 1884.

true copy: WM. P LANE, Deputy Register in Chancery.

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Diarrhea or Dysentery in Lambs.

VICTOR, Jan. 29, 1884. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Dear Sir.—Please answer through your valuable paper the cause of and remedy, if any, for what is called diarrhee or the cause of any leaves and the cause of any leaves are the cause of th ysentery in sheep. My last spring lambs re affected with it. I have lost four. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Diarrheea or scours in lambs, manifests itself by copious, semi-fluid alvine evacuations. The causes are frequently due to improper food, bad hay or noxious weeds; cold or wet, to indigestion from overloading the stomach, etc. Diarrhea is not unfrequently confounded with dysentery. In the former there is no general fever manifest, the appetite is good, the fæces are thin and watery, free from slime, mucus or blood. Place the animals in dry comfortable quarters, well littered with clean straw, give dry food for two or three days. If the purging continues give the following: Prepared chalk, two ounces; Jamaica ginger, half an ounce; opium, one drachm; reduce all to powder, mix and add peppermint water, one pint. Shake well, dose from one to two tablespoonfuls, night and morning. When general fever is present accompanied by debility, the fæces slimy, mixed with blood and mucus, its odor offensive, the animal rapidly wasting in flesh, the disease is not simple diarrhœa but dysentery. Treatment, give one ounce of linseed oil, follow in six hours with the following: gentian root, pulverized, one ounce; chlorate of potassa, pulv., half an ounce; Jamaica ginger, pulv., two drachms; mix all together and divide into eight powders. Give one at night, followed in the morning by the solution recommended in diarrhœa, continue night and morning in the same manner until improvement is noticed, when the powder alone should be given until the evac nations assume their natural character.

Probably Tuberculous Phthisis.

OLIVET, Jan. 27th, 1884. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Dear Sir.—Again I come to you for advice about a yearling bull. I surned him on unhusked green corn with the rest of the stock; this one was taken with dysentery (being the only one in the drove af fected). I shut him in the barn and fed dry hay, he got apparently over it but turning him out brought it on again. His breath was quick, nose dry and hard, but he would eat and drink but it seemed to do him no good. I gave him, by advice; 20 grains kino, in two doses, then 4 ounces sweet niter at two doses. He kept running down and finally died, and on opening him I found the left lung with dark and white spots all over; the heart was floating in water of a yellow color and entirely empty, the stomach was full or nearly so, that was dry and hard, the gall sack was about the size of a quart measure and full, the bladder was entirely empty and looked as though there had been nothing in it for a week. Now I have another one I fear is going the same way, what shall I do for it? This one is a are 39c for No. 2 mixed, and 40c for No. 2 four years-old cow. Please answer A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The writer of the above tells us his bull was taken with dysentery but the symptoms given do not justify such a Quoted at \$6@6 50 per bbl. conclusion. That diarrhea was presen in the young bull we do not question but, in this as in many other diseases, it may have been only a symptom or concommitant of some other disorder. With the symptoms of disease accurately described the name is not of so much importance. With the symptoms obscure an autopsy made by an experienced pathologist, determines the true character of the ailment. The mere mention of dark and white spots in the lung, gives no clew to their pathological importance. If the writer will send us the symptoms in his other animal, more definitely described, we will try to assist him.

Typhoid Influenza, or Pink Eye.

YPSILANTI, Feb. 1st, 1884.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer, I have a bay mare twelve years old, weight eleven hundred and fifty pounds, which was taken sick with the influenza six weeks ago. I rubbed her throat with six weeks ago. I rubbed her throat with agood strong liniment and gave her the following powders, which I took from your receipt book, page 37: Nit. potash, 2 oz.; gentian rad., 2 oz.; Cinch. cost., 1 oz.; Jemaica ginger, 1 oz.; aniseed, 6 drs. Gave in a bran mash twice a day. She seemed to get better for a couple of weeks, when I worked her some. Her left eye then became sore and inflamed, eyelids red and swollen. Used eye wash made of sulph. of zinc, belladonna and laudanum, which our veterinary here prescribed, but did not seem to do any good. scribed, but did not seem to do any good. She stands and shakes her head and rubs her nose against her manger, first one side then the other, and now the right eye seems to be affected the same way. She does not eat good. Her bowels seem to be all right. She seems to be worse when her eye runs. She looks round sometimes at her side, and will lift her hind feet first one and then the other; will drink a reil of water without taking will drink a pail of water without taking her head out; her nose is purple in color, pulse feeble, coughs some but not often. Our veterinary locates it all in the eye. I have made this as plain to you as I can. Please answer in the next number of the

Answer'-Presuming you diagnosed the disease in your mare correctly, viz: catarrh or typhoid influenza, the formula used was correct, provided it had been divided into 12 powders as directed. If given in one dose, as may be inferred by your letter, it was a little heroic, from which we would not expect a favorable result. You perhaps worked her before she had fully recovered from effects of the disease, causing a relapse, assuming the form known as pink eye, with the characteristic red and watery eyes. If so, the same prescription will be found effective, as all are types of the same disease.

As your veterinary surgeon has decided this to be a local complaint, we must be governed by his decision, not having the animal under our own eye for examilations. The same of the same animal under our own eye for examilations and so, the same scales for the past week:

Monday—29 loads: five at \$12 and \$10; four at \$15, \$14.50, \$10.5 the disease, causing a relapse, assuming nation. If he desires consulting with us \$14, \$13, \$11, \$0, \$10 50, \$10 and \$9; one at

in reference to the case, we will be pleased to hear from him on the subject.

Possibly Melanosis.

MEDINA, Feb. 3rd, 1884. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a three years-old mare, coming four in the spring, sound and healthy in every respect, but last spring on her right side, under the skin, came someevery respect, but last spring on her right side, under the skin, came something that appeared like a little lump and continued to grow larger, then breaks and discharges a little, and leaves a hole about the size of a wheat kernel. The hole seems to grow larger, then after a while it heals up. Now, can you tell me what they are and what will cure them, as I fear when I come to work her this spring she will grow very much this spring she will grow very much worse. Her right side is full of the lumps and a few lumps on the left side also.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Personal examination only will enable us to form a correct diagnosis of the disease in your mare. There are so many varieties of tumor that without a reasonably minute description of their character it is impossible to give you satisfactory advice. If the animal is grey or white, they probably are of a melanotic character, and if so are incurable. If any other color they are not melanotic, as this variety of tumor is peculiar to grey or white animals. We would advise you to have a veterinary surgeon examine your mare, and if he wishes to consult us in your interest he is at liberty to do so in your interest, he is at liberty to do so.

Is There any Disease.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR: Will you kindly reply to this inquiry in The FARMER. I have a good cow, five years old; her second calf is two months old, in good health so far as I can see, save loss of appetite. Moves around lively, drinks freely, neither costing a property of her work of her was a series around the second series around series around lively, drinks freely, neither costing are levely that won't set much of her tive nor lax; but won't eat much of hay or meal. She is declining in flesh of course, and if the thing continues until spring she will badly run down. Neighbors around complain the same way. Can you suggest a "tonic" or "appetizer,"

and much oblige. M. H. REYNOLDS. Owosso, Mich., Jan. 25, '84.

Answer .- From the symptoms described we are unable to diagnose the disease, if any. Observe the animal closely. Should any symptoms of a more definite character show themselves, communicate the facts to us as accurately as possible. In the mean time give the calf plenty of salt. It is an excllent alterative and health

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT. Feb. 12, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 3,332 bbls, agains 4.348 bbls. last week, and 2,057bbls the cor responding week in 1883. Shipments, 3,454 bbls. The market is stronger on winter wheat brands owing to prospective shortage in that description of wheat. Minnesota baker's brands have also dvanced. Quotations yesterday were as follows Michigan white wheat, choice ... \$4 75 @5 00 Michigan white wheat, roller process 5 25 @5 50 Michigan white wheat, patents ... 6 00 @6 25 Minnesotas, bakers ... 6 75 @7 50 Minnesotas, patents ... 7 25 @7 50 Rye 4 00

Wheat.-The market was extremely quiet yesterday, and very little trading was done. Values, however, were sustained, and even made an advance from Saturday's closing prices: Latest notations were as follows: No. 1, white \$1 04%; No. 2 white, 95%c; No. 2 red, 1 03c. On futures: February, \$1 04%; March, \$1 06; April, \$1 08; May

Corn .- Quiet but firm. Yesterday new high mixed sold at 55%c; No. 2, 55c; new mixed, 52%c; rejected, 481/2c, No. 2 for May delivery was quoted at 58c. Street price, 48@50c. Oats.-Market very quiet. Latest quotations

white. Street prices 33@35c. Barley.-Fine western samples are quoted at \$1 50@1 60 per bu., and Canada barley about 5c higher. State is selling at \$1 20@1 50 per cental, and on the street at 60@70c per bu.

Oatmeal.—Demand good and prices steady. Corn Meal.-Firm and steady

on for fresh ground.

Feed.—Receipts and stocks very light. Bran quoted at \$16 00@16 50; middlings are nominal

Buckwheat Flour.-Quiet at \$3 75@4 00 per

Apples .- More active and the demand improv ing. Quotations are \$3 50@4 00 for good fruit. Reans.-Under steady demand pickers are quoting at \$2 30 for their best stock; unpick ed are quotable at \$1 50@1 75 per bushel From farmers' wagons buyers are paying \$1 25@

1 75. Butter-Market steady. Good fair butter sells at 22@23c per lb., and low grade stock at 10@15c. Street prices, 20@22c. Creamery is selling at 30@

Cheese.-Market steady. Full cream State are quoted at 141/2015c \$2 b, and second quality at 1820131/4c. New York brands, 15c.

Beeswax .- Scarce and firm at 30c % b. Eggs .- Supply light and market firm at 36@ 7c for fresh; limed, 27c. Street prices, 35@38c. Butterine .- Firm and active at 16@17c ? 15

Dried Apples.-Southern, 6%; State, 7@7% 8 to and scarce. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@ 13c 40 fb. Demand fair.

Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per

Hops.-Firmer. Michigan are quoted at 18@220 for fair to good, and New York at 20@25c for same quality. Choice hops are not to be had.

Dressed Hogs.—In light supply and prices advancing. Retailers are paying \$8 00@8 25 for ood hogs, and sometimes more. Street price \$8 00 @8 25. Cranberries .- Quiet; choice Cape Cod fruit

\$12 50@13 00 per bbl; Wisconsin and New Jersey

lo, \$9 50@10 50; boxes, \$4 00@4 50. Potatoes-The market is quiet and steady with only a local demand. Quotations are 45@50c for large lots. Street prices, 50@55. Hickory Nuts .- In good supply at \$1 20 for

Maple Sugar.-Quiet at 11@121/2c; syrup, 80@ 90c per gallon Poultry .- Little or none is offered and the mar ket is unsettled; turkeys are quoted at 16@18c. and chickens about 121/@14c, geese about 12c and

shell-barks and at 90c for large nuts.

ducks 14@15c. Onions.-Market quiet at \$1 50@1 60 per bbl. Provisions .- Pork products of all descriptions lower: dried beef higher, and tallow unchanged

notations in this market are as follows:

 Quotations in this market are as follows:
 6
 18
 50

 Mess, new
 6
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Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Feb. 9, 1884 The following were the receipts at these No. No. No. No.

CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yard numbered 493 head against 344 last week. Be sides these there were two loads of western cattle The yards were wet and sloppy and buyers di ot seem anxious during the early part of the day but there was no more cattle than was need and sellers realized this fact. The marke throughout was not a brisk one, but sellers wer enabled during the day to dispose of their cattle and obtain fully last weeks rates. The following

were the closing

Bliss sold Oberhoff 4 choice butchers' steers a Bliss sold Oberhoff 4 choice Dutchers' steers av 1,020 lbs at \$5.25.

Adams sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$4.50.

Lathrop sold Fitzpatrick 22 good butchers' steers and heifers av 870 lbs at \$4.85.

Clark sold Hulbert 21 choice butchers' steers av 1,087 lbs at \$5.25, and 2 fair oxen av 1,750 lbs at \$4.95.

1,007 108 at \$0.25, and 2 lair 0.24 av 1,100 loe av 44.25.

Campbell sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen and a steer av 1,563 lbs at \$5.50.

Bliss sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 855 lbs at \$4.51.

Clark sold Fitzpatrick 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,066 lbs at \$4.25.

Hall sold Flieschman 12 choice butchers' steers av 1,087 lbs at \$5.30.

Hope sold John Loosemore 5 fair butchers' cows av 830 lbs at \$4.25, and 2 thin ones av 865 lbs at \$4. Clark sold John Robinsou 22 good butchers' steers and heifers av 840 lbs a. \$4.75, and 4 thin cows av 1,130 lbs at \$4.

Clark sold John Robinsou 22 good butchers' steers and heifers av 840 lbs a. \$475, and 4 thin cows av 1,130 lbs at \$4.

Wreford \$2\$ Beck sold McGee 23 mixed westerns av 965 lbs at \$450, and 22 to John Loosemore av 995 lbs at \$490.

Stead sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 960 lbs at \$435, and 2 bulls av 980 lbs at \$375.

C Roe a 'ld John Robinson a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$450.

Stead sold Burt Spencer 11 choice butchers' steers av 1,033 lbs at \$525, and 2 good oxen av 1,475 lbs at \$450.

Stoddard sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 1,036 lbs at \$470.

Merritt sold Duff & Caplis 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,130 lbs at \$415, and a good heifer weighing 830 lbs at \$475.

C Roe sold Marx a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock av 1,075 lbs at \$465.

Bently sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 1,110 lbs at \$470.

Gleason sold Switzer & Ackley 24 choice butchers' steers av 2,130 lbs at \$425.

Switzer & Ackley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$410.

Lovewell sold Duff & Regan 2 choice butchers'

4 10. Lovewell sold Duff & Regan 2 choice butchers'

\$410.

Lovewell sold Duff & Regan 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,055 lbs at \$5 25.

Dale sold Burt Spencer 5 good butchers' steers av 1,048 lbs at \$4 58, and a choice ox weighing 1,990 lbs at \$5 65.

C Roe sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 986 lbs at \$4 15.

Flieschman sold Burt Spencer 10 choice butchers steers av 1,100 lbs at \$5 50.

Gleason sold Duff & Capils a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 857 lbs at \$4 40, and 4 thin ones to Loosemore av 755 lbs at \$3 75.

Capwell sold John Robinson 2 bulls av 1,200 lbs at \$4, and one weighing 1,670 lbs at \$4 25.

C Roe sold McIntre a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 855 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 fair cows av 1,015 lbs at \$4.

Bryant sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 196 lbs at \$3 80.

Stevens sold Sulliban a mixed lot of 22 head of ghood butchers' stock av 196 lbs at \$3 80.

Stevens sold Sulliban a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 882 lbs at \$4 70.

Thompson sold Sulliban a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 1,005 lbs at \$4 62½.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,874 against much better than usual, taken as a whole. The emand from local buyers was fair, but light from shippers, who claim that anything but the at \$17@17 50 for coarse, and \$18@19 for fine; corn best grades are bringing more money here than they will sell for in Buffalo. The market ruled firm and averaged fully up to last week's rates. C Roe sold John Devlne 103 av 82 lbs at \$4 25. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 24 av 90 lbs at

Stottle sold Wreford & Beck 104 av 85 lbs at \$465. 4 65, Rundel sold John Devine 97 av 97 lbs at \$5 50, Coniey sold Fitzpatrick 18 av 88 lbs at \$4 75, Capwell sold Fitzpatrick 55 av 74 lbs at \$4, C Roe sold Brown 22 av 80 lbs at \$4 75, Duff & Regan sold Wreford & Beck 70 av 96 lbs

Sullivan sold John Devine 145 av 106 lbs at \$5 60. McCafferty sold Duff & Regan 104 av 86 lbs at \$4 40. Standlick sold Wreford & Beck 104 av 90 lbs a

480, Dennis sold Duff & Regan 100 av 87 lbs at \$4 50 Bullard sold Duff & Regan 100 av 88 lbs at \$4 40 McFadden sold Flizpatrick 109 av 89 lbs at \$4 75 Giddings sold Wreford& Beck 153 av 85 lbs at 480 Campbell sold Wreford & Beck 47 av 94 lbs at

\$5.
Duff & Regan sold Wreford & Beck 45 av 95 lbs at \$4 90.
C Roe sold Young 80 av 88 lbs at \$4 75.
Williams sold Andrews 113 av 91 lbs at \$5.
Switzer & Ackley sold Andrews 113 culls at \$10 each.

The offerings of hogs numbered 304, agains 123 last week. Part of these were billed through and as the prices offered did not suit the holders they went east. Of those sold prices averaged 15 @25 cents per hundred higher than those of las

Silsby sold Webb Bros 15 av 111 lbs at \$6 25. Silsby sold Webb Bros 15 av 111 lbs at \$6 25. Pierce sold Rauss 12 av 90 lbs at \$5 50. C Roe sold Webb Bros 29 av 161 lbs at \$6 35. Conley sold Webb Bros 19 av 154 lbs at \$6 30. Capwell sold Webb Bros 18 av 116 lbs at \$6 25. Sullivan sold Webb Bros 25 av 217 lbs at \$6 45. Brant sold Webb Bros 33 av 168 lbs at \$6 50. C Roe sold Moynehan 14 av 77 lbs at \$5 50.

> King's Yards. Monday, Feb. 11, 1884.

The market opened up at these Yards with 334 head of cattle on sa'e. The receipts were some what in excess of the demand, and sellers were forced to part with their cattle at a decline of 1 @15 cents below the rates of last week.

@15 cents below the rates of last week.

Smith sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 915 lbs at \$3 90.

Nott sold Hersch 8 choice butchers' steers and heifers av 937 lbs at \$5 37\%.

Chase sold Loosemore 2 fair but hers' cows av 1,005 lbs at \$4 25.

McHugh sold Hersch 5 choice butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$5 25.

Smith sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock sv 1,018 lbs at \$4 50.

Campbell sold Genther a choice butchers' steer weighing 940 lbs at \$5 25.

Smith sold Genther 4 choice butchers' steers av 937 lbs at \$5 25.

Smith sold seement 937 lbs at \$5.25.
Taylor sold Kammon 2 fair butch rss' heifers

Taylor sold Kammon 2 fair butch rss' heifers av 815 lbs at \$4 40. Webster sola Stucker a mixed lot of 13 head of overse butchers' stock av 615 lbs at \$3 50.

McHugh sold Kraft 5 good butchers' steers av 948 lbs at \$5 12\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Brown sold Tucker 2 choice heifers av 1,330 lbs at \$5 50.

Harger sold Tucker 2 choice heifers av 1,730 lbs Harger sold Tucker 2 choice helfers av 1,070 lbs at \$5 25.

at \$5.25.
Campbell sold Stickel 3 good butchers' stters av 1,143 lbs at \$5.
Brant sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of good butchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$4.20.
Lumsden sold John Robinson 3 choice butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$5.25; 2 fair ones av 830 lbs at '\$4.25, and 3 bulls av 256 lbs at \$3.50.
McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' cows av 1,015 l sat \$4.25.
Merrihew sold Wreford & Beck 2 fair butchers' cows av 930 lbs at \$4.10.
Seeley sold Oberhoff 2 choice butchers' steers

av 1,080 lbs at \$5.50, and one weighing 900 lbs at \$5. McHugh sold Kolb 3 good butchers' steers av 973 lbs at \$5.

bs at \$5.

Brown sold Wreford & Beck a m'xed lot of 23 as ad of good butchers's stock av 805 lbs at \$4.25.

Patton sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 head of air butchers' stock av 712 lbs at \$3.55.

Clark sold Kob 2 good butchers' steers av 980 bs at \$5.

Webster sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of good putchers' stock av \$46 lbs at \$4.35.

Webster sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 846 lbs at \$4.35. Harger sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 558 lbs at \$3.50. White sold Hayes 8 choice butchers steers' av 1,175 lbs at \$5.10. Cambbell sold Haerppich 2 good butchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$4.75.

SHEEP. Smith sold Wreford & Beck 98 av 79 lbs at \$4 50. Merrinew sold Wreford & Beck 49 av 70 lbs at \$2 75 each.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 5,900, against 7,956 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 105 car loads of cattle on sale, mostly of con mon quality. Eastern advices were bad and the market ruled 20@25 cents per hundred lower on common to medium cattle, and even on good grades sellers were unable to obtain previous rates. For Tuesday and Wednesday the inquiry was light, and common cattle suffered a further decline, a number being left ever at the close. \$4 60; 25 do av 1.116 lbs at \$5 60; 20 do av 1.101 lbs at \$5 60; 30 do av 1,141 lbs at \$5 50; 19 do av 1,121 lbs at \$5 40; 15 do av 947 lbs at \$4 50; 15 do av 1,124 bs at \$5 25; 18 do av 1,137 lbs at \$5 75; 21 do av 918 lbs at \$4 90; 2 extra do av 1.530 lbs at \$7 25; do av 1.450 lbs at \$3 50: 15 stockers av 770 lbs a \$4. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

, stags, old cows, light heif-3 00 @4 10

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts \$1,979 against 31,869, the pre vious week. Shipments 14,716. The cattle market opened up on Monday brisk and strong, with a moderate supply. The highest price paid was \$7 25 for a lot of 1,537 lb steers. Everything that shippers could handle was cleared out at \$5 15@6 25. Butchers' stock was active and up to \$4 75 for fleshy steers and heifers. Up to Thursday the market ruled steady and firm, but dropped off 10 cents per hundred and closed at night with considerable stuff unsold. On Friday and Saturday there was a better feeling, and the decline was fully made up, the market closing strong on Saturday at the following

QUOTATIONS:

mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 50 @5 25 inferior—Light and thin cows. heif-

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"NO TENSION"

Noiseless Sewing Machine. IN ADVANCE OF EVERY OTHER. Most Beautiful and Durable Work AND DOES NOT INJURE HEALTH.
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yoman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you rais sweet cream from sweet milk; you have swee milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Address ir. Agents wanted. Address FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, MICH. f12-13t

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE, -Adjoins State Agricultural Farm and consists of 80 acres Agricultural Farm and consists of 30 acres, rly all under improvement; buildings good; ns easy. Address J. W. Tobin, Brighton, th., at once. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT



HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE. Our customers have the advantage of our management of our management of the decision of the management of the management

POWELL BROS.

GALBRAITH BROS. Janesville, Wisconsin,

Cleveland Bay Horses, AND SHETLAND PONIES



ave at present on hand a choice collection of lydesdales from two to five years old, all for sale t moderate prices and on easy terms. Every sallion guaranteed a breeder. Our stock gained premiums at the State Fairs last fail, which is



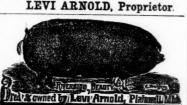
FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.

To reduce a very large stock of fall pigs, I will sell strictly first class No. 1, August, September and October pigs at an extremely low price, \$15 per head. Pigs all shrifty, of cholcest breeding and most approved pedigree, either sex in pairs, trios and herds not of kin. Pigs all sired by such noted stock boars as Black Tom No. 2289, Black Hopeful 3279, Darkness 3596, Errand Boy 3683, and Reckless 4215. Most of these pigs are out of my very choicestold brood sows, they being second litters for this year. Nearly 100 head of these black shining beauties now ready for shipment. Have also a superior lot of June and July pigs for sale very cheap. An elegant bunch of April and May pigs, selected stock, at reasonabl prices. Also yearling boars and sows and older brood sows on sale, bred before shipping if desired. I challenge any breeder of Poland-Chinas in America to equal this herd for high breeding, color, symmetry, size, feeding qualities, hardy constitutions and fine finish.

I will also sell at very low prices 35 Merino rams yearlings and two year olds, part of them registered, and many of them sired by Prince Bismarck, whose fleece weighed 34 lbs. 10 ozs., clipped May 12th, 1883.

Also six Jersey bulls, yearlings and calves, part of them registered, and all but one eligible to registry in A. J. C. C. H. R. Most of them solid colors and full black points. These bulls are sired by Duke of Tanglewood 6833, Harry Rex 7276 and Duke of Newton e313. As I wish to keep nothing but Club Book females I will sell very cheap a few nnregistered cows and heifers of fancy colors and fine markings, all in calf by Duke of Tanglewood No. 6832. A frosted corn crop and lack of room for these animals prompts this announcement. A personal inspection of stock is invited. On purchasees amounting to 550 or upwards time given to suit purchasers if desired, on approved notes at seven per cent interest.

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BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle,

Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 and 1883 sired by seven stock boars of the highest breeding and individual merit, including Black Tom No. 2339, Hopeful 2573, Reckless 4216, Darkness 3597, Black Hopeful 2573, Reckless 4216, Darkness 3597, Black Hopeful 2573, Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Two-third rates by American, United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. A choice lot of spring pigs of 1883, also a superior lot of brood sows in pig for sale. I expect to raise 200 pigs to be farrowed in fall of 1883. For prices and particulars address as above. All correspondence promptly answered.

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(A. J. C. C. H. R ...) and Registered Merino Sheep

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OPEN DAILY-SUNDAYS INCLUDED

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

POR SALE.—A valuable farm of 400 acres of cheice land, 5 miles east of this town; is well watered and timbered, two good houses, two barns and outhouses, two orchards, and about 300 acres of improvements. Will be sold reasonably, or will divide into two or three farms to suit purchaser. Object in selling is to join my family in New York 112-3t

P. Medonnell, Brighton, Mich

strome South.

**WELCOME OATS, and those who purchase who purchase at high prices.

\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK. 1st Prize, \$50; \$4, \$95; \$4, \$90; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10. \$80 IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST HEADS OF GATS. 1st Prize, for the heaviest and best six heads, \$35; 2d, \$30; 2d, \$15; 4th and 5th

Trises, \$10 each.

The WELCOME OATS (except small lets by mail), are sold out; in scaled bags, taling one speck (price, \$3.00), and one bushed (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envel taining one speck (price, \$1.00), and one bushed (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envel containing a competition card, bearing our fac-simile signature, which entitles the purch to compete for the bushel or pack prices, as the case may be, and for the prices on heads. CAUTION. — The wonderful yields, fine quality and universal success attending the introduction of BURPEFS WELCOME OATS, may induce unprincipled parties to spaim off other oats for WELCOME.

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> BURPEES WELCOME OATS IFSEAL IS UNBROKEN. PRICE \$10.00 \$600 IN PRIZES

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LEADS THEM ALL! Barnes' Wire Check Rower. Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field. WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.

> Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmer who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.
>
> The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

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Only Single Ring ever inven ed that Closes on Outside of the Nose. 30 Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the



This power is easily folded when not in use. Just the thing every farmer wants who has feed to at, corn to shell, or anything one or two horses can do. Agents wanted. Send for circular. 2-horse ower, Jack Belt and 22-feet flat Belt, \$40: 4-horse power \$55.

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The Automatic Hand Corn and Bean Planter adjusts perfectly to depth and number of kernels wanted. You can see the seed for each hill before planting it. All possible advantages. Send for circular and price. WIARD PLOW CO., Batavia, N. Y.

For all Climates, All tested for vitality, and in Gardens for purity and value. AT LOWEST PRICES.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF OUR TESTED SPECIALTIES: oley's Pride of the North Corn.—Ripened in all Northern sections in '82 and '83, ahead of all compared varieties, in 90 to 100 days from planting. Yellow dent, 16 rowed, small cobs, very productive Yields 60 to 100 bushels per acre. The Surest to Ripen. Send for Catalogue. Very heavy, 64 lbs. per bushel. Has yielded 123 bushels shelled corn per acre. Send for Catalogue. Very heavy, 64 lbs. per bushel. Has yielded 123 bushels shelled corn per acre. Send for cardiana.

Sibiey's Imperial Barley.—Produced 900 lbs. from 1 of seed; at rate of 236 bushels per acre.

American Trumph Oat.—Has the largest, longest and cleanest straw we have seen; 6 ft. high, ¼ inch in diameter; with no sign of rust. Many yields of 100 bushels per acre are on record.

Welcome Oat.—Very prolific, with remarkably heavy grain, which keeps its white color when the straw is discolored by rust. Send for Catalogue.

Baskarchewan Spring Wheat.—Selected from the Fife; highly productive. Millers give it the highest commendation. Send for Catalogue. Commendation. Section 2015 Continued and Section 2015. Commendation. Dakota Red Potato.—Best of 125 varieties in Test Garden. Free from Rot and Blight. Superior quality. Yield 725 bushels per acre in ordinary cultivation. The Coming Market Potato.

Well's Orange Potato.—One of the best new sorts; a great yielder; of fine quality. Send for Catalogue. ato.—Early, excellent. Rural Blush, and all tested sorts. Send for Catalogue. Pacey's Ray Grass.—Will make a fine thick sod, superior for grazing or lawn, in 30 days. Sibley's First and Best Pea.—The first of all early market sorts. Crop rises all together; highly productive, of fine quality. The Very Best for Early Market. Low Prices.

Choice Peas of all standard varieties, true, clean, free from weevil, at lowest prices. Send for Catalogue.

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Early French Mammoth Asparagus.—The largest, carliest and finest yet introduced. White Plume Celery.-Self bleaching; requires no banking; very beautiful; of fine flavor; solid. Rochester Tomato.—The largest smooth tomato. The earliest large tomato. The most productive Does not rot, is solid, coreless and of unexcelled flavor. Living ston's Favorite Tomato, Golden Trophy, and all tested sorts. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Extra Early Purple Top Munich Turnip.—The earliest of all varieties; of medium size, white flesh fine flavor. No. 1 for market culture.

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Three thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls; from eight to ten months old; solid red in color of good size and prices reasonable. f12-5t

Farm Matters.

Some Notes Respecting its Origin and History-Methods Pursued in its Pro-

From our Paris Correspondent.

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The recent Dairy Show at Caen, has drawn attention to the most improved process for the preparation of butter; notably, as to the manner of skimming, the stage at which cream ought to be churned, and whether the butter ought to be kneaded with hand or instrument; washed, or merely subjected to mechanical pressure. Another question has been raised at the same time, whether it is more profitable to convert milk into butter or cheese. A small farm of 50 acres cannot vory well, it is argued, invest in cheese making; that is a commercial speculation necessitating the association of several farms, and capital.

The origin of butter is unknown, yet nearly all languages retain in the radical of the word, the equivalent for agitation or churning. Butter is a fatty, oily substance, held in suspension in milk, and. that rises to the surface by its lesser density. It brings up with it serum, and caseine; the whole forms cream. Churning allows the buttery particles to agglomerate; washing and kneading expel the milk and casine, the latter especially. as being azotised, it induces rancidness or fermentation. Bromeis says butter is composed of five different substances: oleine, 30 per cent.; margarine. 68; butvrine, caprine, and capricine 2 per cent. Fourcroy ranks butter as an animal oil, and that it owes its solidity to a certain portion of oxygen. It preserves when salted or melted, because such operations destroy the casine which is the putrescent element. Butter possesses all the nutritive and digestible properties of fat, and Soubeiran observes, that it is by its odor, it is distinguished from all other fats. The latter are formed by setting, butter from agitating.

Butter made from sheep's milk is fatty; of a pale yellow color in summer, and white in winter. It preserves badly. Goat's butter is white, keeps better than that of sheep's, but has a bad taste. That prepared from asses' milk is white, soft, tasteless, and difficult to extract. The qualities of good butter are a mild, agreeable, and slightly aromatic taste, sufficiently firm to be cut in thin slices; color, yellow shading into orange. Bad butter contains caseine and is white and cheesy. "Run" butter, is butter clarified, melted and potted for use: in India, "Ghee" is the name given to this preparation.

The Scythians, and through them the Aryans, the Greeks and the Latins, must have known butter, as they had numer ous flocks and herds. The Romans only employed butter-they favored oils-as a medicament, similarly as was the use of sugar in the middle ages. Robinson states butter is in use in the present day in Palestine, and as practices are slow to change in the east, it may have been so since centuries. According to Buckhardt, the Arabs apply butter to different uses. In the Orient, however, butter is frequently confused with a kind of milk curdled by acid or leaven, and offered to all travellers-it is a household dish.

Good butter is closely connected with good milk, and the latter in turn with the ugal process of skimming milk, and its immediate churning, demand time and testing before becoming an institution. Hence, the process remains of setting the milk, and churning either the whole contents of the vessels, or merely the cream. Soured cream yields a butter more abundant, but its quality is inferior. This is the case with Bretagne butter; the crocks are kept in presses and wardrobes, accumulating dirt and

The time necessary for churning varies with the season, that is to say, the temperature. When the butter is slow in gathering, or bewitched, many persons add some lemon juice or brandy-but fine, and bury them two feet in the ground, covered well up, for 24 hours When retired the cream is in the form of a block; this is broken with a wooden hammer, the buttery particles alone separate, and a wine glass full of water will unite them. The washing of the butter is a effected several times in the churn, and afterwards rolled with bats. Equally first-class butter is turned out by substituting pressure for washings, and the aroma is in both cases excellent.

Keep the Stables Warm.

There are a great many cattle and horses standing this winter in very cold barns. Now a farmer who will let his animals suffer from cold when he could easily and they do not feel the expense incurred each with a very trifling expense keep them comfortably warm, not only ought to suffer himself, but most surely will suffer, if not from cold, from loss of the growth and product of his animals. The food itself, which is an already obtained product of the farm, is lost in large part if given to animals that are much of the time curled up or shivering with cold.

Now there is no necessity for letting cattle suffer even in a large, cold barn. If the outside boarding is old and loose, and realize how much is in favor of the it seems like too great an undertaking to practice. The indiscriminate slaughter put the whole building in first class order of our valuable heifer calves or veal, is by new covering, a great deal can be done for the comfort of the animals by putting up tight board partitions between the stables and the other portions of the barn. It will do no special harm to have the hay mows and tool rooms cold if the rooms where the animals are kept are made sufficiently warm. First line the stable against the outer walls with matched boards from floor to scaffold, nailing the boards upon three-inch studding or joists, set up on end or placed horizontally, according as the outside boards are nailed on. The air space between the outside and inside boarding will do a great deal towards keeping the air inside the stable of an even temperature. The partitions

against the hay mows need to be of single boarding only, but if there are large, cold, empty carriage or tool rooms, that are very cold in extreme weather, double boarded partitions here too will not be objectionable. Half inch, or quite thin boards, if matched and laid tight, will answer the purpose just as well as thicker if they are nailed closely. Have double doors if you really want your stable warm and your cattle comfortable.

With stables arranged in this way we have been able to keep a large stock of cattle comfortably warm in the very coldest weather, and it has at the same time been comfortable for those who have had the care of the stock. But as the hay mows get low, towards spring, there is more open space in a barn to be warmed by the heat of the animals, and sometimes the stock suffers more from cold in March than in the sharpest weather of midwinter. Now we do not fear to have it within our power to shut cattle close enough in the very coldest weather so that they will be able to keep thoroughly warm. There is more danger of loss from cold than from loss from bad air in a clean stable in cold weather. The tightest walls we will be likely to build, if above ground, will let all the fresh air through that will be required to keep animals healthy in the coldest weather. To make a stable still warmer, board down in part from the scaffold to the floor with single boarding, jointed but not matched. A little draught at the noses is a good deal more endurable than from behind. Let the lower part of the boarding be nailed to cleats like doors, and hinged so they can be opened for feeding and for a freer circulation of air when more air is required. These doors may be left open a little way at any time to give ventilation. more or less, according as the other walls of the stable are loose or tight. A man can keep a single horse or cow in a stable finished in this way, in a barn where one would be in danger of freezing the extremities if exposed to the open space of the whole barn with its free connection with the outside temperature. Of course the stalls for one, or a few animals, must be partitioned off smaller than for a large stock. There are a good many poor Irishmen who actually winter their single cow in a hovel with more comfort to their animals, and more profit to themselves, than is obtained by some Yankees in their old, cold barns. It is good stormy weather work at this season to fix up the stables so as to keep the stock all comfortable, and in condition to render the greatest amount of profit possible to their owners. The cost will be found very trifling compared to the gain that will result .- New England Farmer,

Raise the Calves. This is the advice given by the New

England Farmer, which says: "We have long been convinced that too many good heifer calves are annually sold for veal, particularly on farms where the milk is chiefly used for butter. We have tried both buying and raising cows, and find the advantages are greatly in favor of the latter method of replenishing stock. A calf that is raised on the farm, if kindly treated, feels very much as though she belonged to the farm, if not to the family. It will be a very poor fence on a very short pasture that will tempt her to leave her own home surroundings. She knows her own pasture, and her own home, and becomes very much attached to both, while the purchased animal is almost sure food and the breed of cattle. The centrif- to be lonesome and homesick when first put in with a herd of strange, and perfresh introduction of a strange animal is followed by a general fight for mastery, while the home reared stock usually settle their matters of this nature early in life, and without serious injury to any.

one's own stock, in addition to the pleasure to be derived from the operation. If every quart of milk fed, every five minutes spent, and every pound of grass and hay consumed were charged for at full market rates for material and labor, it is probable that the profit would be hard to figure out, but one's time spent in feeding calves might otherwise not be used at all this tells on the quality. In Berry and for any profitable purposes, and the food Normandy, many farmers place the cream | that is given should not be charged at full in linen bags, neither too coarse nor too market rates, unless due credit is given for the manure made and saved from the growing animal. The actual draught upon the farm by raising an animal is just about what the body of the animal would be worth as fertilizer, if ground up and spread upon the land. If one will nur chase and use as many pounds of animal vexed question. In Normandy, such is dust from our fertilizer makers, for each animal sold off the farm, as the animal would make, we can see no reason why the farm should grow poorer from raising and selling stock. The cost of raising would then be measured chiefly by the cost of the labor required for producing the food the animal consumes, and that should always be less than the price it would bring in market. It is often said by farmers who raise their heifers, that day or week, a little at a time, as they do the payment of the full price of a grown cow when purchased. Now the truth is the expense, as we have shown, may be actually less where the animal is reared than where bought. Of course one's locality has much to do with the profits in the case. Some are so situated that they cannot conveniently breed their stock, but can better afford to buy, but many might raise their own, and would do so, did they most surely a heavy draught upon the profits that might be made by our dairy

St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 5, 1883.

Dr. Pengelly: Dear Sir-I have recently moved here from Mason, Mich. I had been taking your Zoa-Phora, or "Woman's Friend," and when I got here, much to my disappointment, I was unable to find it here.

I have for years been a sufferer from female diseases, brought on by ten years of hard work on a farm. Much of the time I have not been able to be on my feet, but I am satisfied that with a few more bottles of your medicine I

shall be a well woman. I enclose pay for two bottles. Please send as soon as possible.

The Mutton Qualities of the Merino An Ohio sheep man, writing to the Country Gentleman under the heading Will the Merino Stay?" after a compari-

in some important respects, says: "The conclusion is inevitable that we in the Northern United States cannot with any tariff which Congress will be willing to provide, compete with Austra.

son of the Down breeds with the Merino

wool-growing. * * * * *

"But the point to which I wish to give special emphasis is this: That the one distinguishing quality of the English mutton breeds is their precocity. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction. that they excel the Merino in only one fundamental point, and that is their ap. titude to make early growth, their capacity to furnish lamb mutton. Saying nothing for the present about the amount of feed consumed by the two animals respectively, the Cotswold or Down lamb will put in the shambles 40 or 50 pounds of dressed meat, where the Merino (if anybody were so unwise as to butcher a lamb) would furnish only 12 or 12. And it is this fact which gives these breeds their immense advantage for certain special to appropriate a little more. Speaking of the millionaire. So long as there are plen- not good. This is a matter to which I ty of men in New York or Boston who will pay \$10 for a three-months' lamb, it pared to say that the statement is not true. is exceedingly profitable to grow it any. I find the milk of my Holsteins as good, where within a radius of 100 miles around as rich in cream, as the milk from any either of those cities, But the production of lamb mutton must necessarily be an exceptional industry, sharply circumscribed by the fact that no breed of sheep this difference: Holstein milk does not can survive the slaughter of the lambs, allow speedy separation of the cream. For and that the market for such expensive this reason, butter-makers sometimes say meat is very limited. While the Cotswold it is not as good as the milk of ordinary and Down lambs, therefore, are in demand | cows, whereas, if they would allow suffici by the gourmets and the long purses, who ent time for the cream to separate they will have them at any expense, the great would find quite as great butter product, majority of mutton-eaters must be con- and of good butter, too." tent with a mature article, with a carcass which has done service as a wool-producer for a term of years. "Here presents itself the very im-

portant and indisputable point, that, as a producer of mature mutton, the Merino ranks very little behind the distinctively mutton breeds; so little that the disadvantage is more than compensated by the greater value of its wool product. In fact, it is not at all established that the mutton or long-wool breeds are any better in this respect. The writer has never questioned but two men in this State (Ohio) who had experience with the two breed as 'feeding sheep,' and they both informed him that they preferred Merino wethers to any other, whether full blood or cross-bred They were practical men, belonged to no clique or 'register,' cared nothing for one breed more than another, except as it proved most profitable for fattening. It was their testimony that the Merino wethers (in flocks, say of 100) bear yarding better, endure our fickle American winter better, bring as much per pound live weight, and make a greater proportionate increase in weight of fleece (over that of a stock sheep). While they will not make as much gain in actual weight of carcass from 100 bushels of grain, for instance, on the whole they make a better outcome and give more

Dutch Dairies.

satisfactory results as 'feeders'

At a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association one of the members gave a very interesting description of the dairies he had seen in Holland during a visit there. Such absolute, systematic cleanliness and painstaking are what are needed to make our American butter land that lies from six to twenty feet below the level of the sea. A Dutch dairy "But there is money profit in raising is the most interesting and remarkable wonderfully clean and bright; wooden utensils with brass hoops and trimmings polished until they shine like mirrors; milk vessels of porcelain; attendants with the whitest of slippers, and the stables so clean from washing and scrubbing, that they are sweet enough for the storage of

dairy goods. He saw quantities of cheese curing upon the cool, sanded, stone floors of apartments used in winter for cattle. The only odor perceivable anywhere was that of soap and water. The butter made by these exquisitely nice Dutchmen is sold in Amsterdam at sixty cents per pound, while ordinary butter brings only fortx cents. The carriages used upon these soft, rich meadows have wheel tires from five to eight inches wide, and the land is

quired upon the teams that draw them. He thought much of the success of the Hollander was due to the rich herbage meadows, and believed that Americans than they do for their dairy cows. The clover grown in the pastures there.

Sorghum for Fodder.

A correspondent writes to the Elmira value of sorghum for fodder: "I have raised amber cane in the place of sowed corn for cattle, for four years, and find it them to its mouth. the best summer fodder, taking all things into consideration, I have ever used. I red just before sowing to kill all small weeds. I go on it with a light harrow soon after the plants are up and cultivate the crop just as I would corn, and it is Mrs. E. P. Rowe. | excellent dry fedder."

The Result of Milk Tests.

G. W. Hoffman, at a recent meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club related the following experience:

"There is such a thing as spoiling heifers by over feeding at too early an age when their owners are very desirous of making a milk record, and do not consider carefully the condition of the animal. I had a case in my experience, a Holstein, lia and South Africa in the specialty of wool-growing. * * * * * * calf dropped, and I found she was a large milker; so I fed her to increase the yield. I even bought the best cow I could find in order to make comparison, and the heifer gave more milk than that cow. The next season the milk product was less and she has not been much better than an ordinary cow since. The truth is I spoil ed her by pushing. My advice is, that a heifer inclined to give large messes should be fed very carefully, for there is something more to consider than the milk product. It is necessary to preserve vigor, yet this may be impared by excessive feeding to stimulate milk production. The true plan is to feed generously good, wholesome food in good variety, but not so much that the animal will not be able limited uses. They are the caterers for Holsteins, it is alleged that their milk is have given some attention, and I am precommon cows, not as rich perhaps as the milk of the Jerseys or Guernseys, even the Devons may give richer, but there is

Road Work.

THE town of Amenia, in Dutchess cour ty, N. Y.. has tried, with marked success, the plan of keeping a force of four or five men at work on highways through most of the year, under the supervision of an experienced and skillful builder of roads. who gives his attention constantly to the work. Every part of the seventy-five miles of highway in the town is in good condition, and the expense of keeping it so has been much less than it could have been by the old method. The new plan has greatly relieved the farmers, who have not been called to work on the roads at a time when other duties demanded their attention. New York has a law which directs that the voters of any town may elect to adopt this plan of hiring a force of men and a competent commissioner to keep in repair the roads of their town, but the plan, once adopted, must be followed for not less than three years. It has been found that by the method described the roads have been kept in better condition than ever before, and that the cost of the work has actually been less than that of road-making by the old way.

Bad Case of St. Vitus Dance. Minister, is the singular name of a town sitnated in Auglaize Co., Ohio. It is the residence of Mr. J. Brandewie, who writes: "Samaritan Nervine permenently cured my son of a bad

Apiaian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, of Rogersville, says worth more in the markets. Mr. Burnett that his experience, which has been mostsaid he was most impressed with the thrift | ly with extracted honey, teaches him that of the Dutch dairyman, who cultivates a really superior article of honey for table use cannot be obtained unless it is left in the hive until sealed over and thoroughly ripened, and in this view he is supported place he had ever visted; everything is so by such men as the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, James Heddon, Chas. Dadant, and many

Mr. Scholl, an extensive producer of extracted honey, said at the Indiana State Convention, that he did not think it at all necessary to have the honey capped before extracting. Much time is lost and the honey none the better in the end, if the proper care is given the honey after its removal from the hive. It is a mistaken dea to suppose that honey is ripe simply because it is capped over; in either con dition it should stand in open vessels a time before being closed up.

THE feet of the common working bee exhibit at one and the same time a basket. a brush and a pair of pincers. One of these articles, indeed, is a brush of exso level that no hold back straps are re- treme fineness, the hairs of which, arranged in symmetrical rows, are only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy, the bee continualwhich grows upon the reclaimed ly brushes its velvet robe, to remove the pollen dust, with which it become would do well to grow much more clover loaded while rifling the flowers and sucking up their nectar. Another article, Darlington butter of Pennsylvania, which which is hollowed like a spoon, received stands so high in our markets, doubtless all the gleanings which the insect carries owes much of its fine quality to the sweet to the hive. It is a panier for provisions Finally, by opening them one upon another, by means of a hinge, those two pieces become a pair of pincers, which render important service in the (N. Y) Farmers' Club, concerning the construction of the combs, and it is with them that the bee lays hold of semi-circles of wax below its abdomen, and carries

MR. MUTH of Cincinnati, at a late meet sow it with a drill, thirty inches apart ing of the Indiana Bee-Keepers Conven between the rows, sow the seeds thick tion, said he thought it very essential that and shallow. The ground should be stir- plenty of room be allowed for the bees to pass from one frame to the other, en masse, and rather preferred passages through the combs near the center. Direct ventilation through the hives he thought ready to use as soon as corn would be. I bad for the bees, but believed it very always plant fodder-corn in drills. I necessary that provision be made to allow find that good treatment for corn will the escape of the moisture which naturally give good cane. Two years ago I began arises from them during the cold weather. cutting it about the 1st of August, and Another prominent bee-keeper said that that year and the year before I had two with plenty of stores, from 25 to 30 lbs. of good crops of fodder. It keeps up the honey, free passage for the bees from flow of milk, and the cows like it. I al- frame to frame, and for the escape of the ways use the Minnesota Early Amber for | dampness, with good protection from outfodder, using barn-yard manure or any side dampness also, a good colony of bees commercial fertilizer I may be using on had the advantage of all that we really other crops. It is easily cured and makes know as to what is best for them in winter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Is your Life Worth a Dollar?

Perhaps that seems a high price for it, considering how poor your blood is, and how your whole system is prostrated, debilitated, and enfeebled. People have been heard to say, under such circumstances, that they would not give the toss of a copper for the choice between life and death. But when it comes to actually drawing near the grave, a man naturally draws back, and says he does not want to die. Life is very precious, and even to a broken-down man it is worth

One dollar will buy a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. That one dolar may start you on the road from nisery to recovery. A man must take a very mean view of himself who s not willing to invest that much in naking one serious effort to rescue imself from deadly debility, and to tep into the enjoyment of solid nealth. Brown's Iron Bitters vitalzes the blood, tones the nerves, and ebuilds the system. Its work is vell known. Invest that dollar in a

YOU SHOULD

WEIGH WHAT YOU SELL AND BUY

THERE IS MONEY IN THE PRACTICE

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that wil pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the Farmer we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, powk, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for your



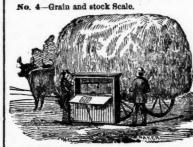
weighs from 1/4 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platform Price \$5 00 and Michigan FARMER one year,



weighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plan form 17 by 26 inches. Price \$20 00, and Michigan Farmer one year With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$22.



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (3 tons ize of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$38, and Michigan Farmer one year.



peighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons

Price \$55 and Michigan FARMER one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by exprethe rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these iscales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be erfect and will be so guaranteed by us and he pmanufacturers, and the prices above are only only for extended the scales at above prices of course the monemust be sent to us. and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not address a'l orders to

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by the Societe Hippique Percheronne, a great and powerful organization, composed of all the prominent breeders and stallioners of La Perche, where, for more than a thousand years, have been bred this admirable race. This volume contains much valuable historical information, also records of the breeding of such stallions and mares whose Percheron birth and origin has been established to the satisfaction of twenty directors and controllers of entries.

This book will be of invaluable service to all Americans who are desirous of procuring only the finest and purest bred specimens of French horses with established pedigrees: A translation of the introduction will accompany the work, which is printed in good style and neatly bound. Price \$2, post paid. On sale at this office after February lst. Address MICHIGAN FARMER, j8eow26t 44 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich

ACME **JULYERIZING HARROW** CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER. SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE FIVE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIEF! \$5,000 REWARD!

Beware of Counterfeits!

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of 1,0,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:

Having examined the formula from which damson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we ecommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asth use act. etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's BOTANIC COUGH BALSAN.

B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:

"I have been transled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physcians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Coven Balsam effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is fas king the lead of the many bottles of trash tha

Wholesale Druggists, Soston.
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Co, 35c and 75c.

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Liver and Kidney Remedy,
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Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandellon, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION.

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Low prices. Long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grasses and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, with all information address J. B. FRAWLEY, Pass. and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 109 Clark Street, Chicago Ill., or D. W. ELLIS, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GREAT SOUTH-WEST! HOSE who may be contemplating a charge of home, will be furnished a pamphlet containing sliable and complete information regarding Aransas and Texas, as to its agricultural, arboreal, kansas and Texas, as to its agricultural, arboreal, pomological, cattle and wool resources, the salubrity of its climate and character of the water, by enclosing two cent postage stamp to H. C. TO WN. SEND, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Missouri Pacific Rail way, St. Louis, Mc.

TARMERS! Send 25 cts. in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRAN TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from % of a cent and upwards; also a table of wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, business laws, etc.

a laws, etc. A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich VOUR NAME protes

LL SEW designs of Gold Heral.

Line Western and Holiday Nations, 196, and eigrant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. and the eigrant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. and the eigrant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. a Ring, 21.

2 NEW "CONCRALED RABL"

1 Cards (name concealed with ham belong from with motion) 20c., 7 pks. and this ting forth, 55 pks. 40c. 10 pks. 40

people have become rich working for us We offer a business easy to be a made and a more reasonable for the working for us We offer a business easy to be a more reasonable for the working for will start you in business. You run no risk whatever, you need not be away from home. Full particulars free.

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oy mail, I will send him the Old Indian Recipe or making FOX BAIT, with instructions for etting the trap. CHAS. FOWLER, Orange, Conn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MAN



"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Soneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Winneap-olis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Tratina.

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Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in
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However the Common of the Common o CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, t your nearest Ticket Office, or address
. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l Tet. & Pass. Ags.
CHICAGO.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET.

MINON'S BOTANIC COVER BALSAN is fast the lead of the many bottles of trash that lood the market.

SMITH, DOULITTLE & SMITH, SMITH, DOULITTLE & SMITH, DOULITTLE & SMITH, MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has

Attorneys for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by Martha S. Denton to Rebecca Henriques, both of Ann Arbor, Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wryne, in liber 84 of Mortgages, on page 111, and assigned to Edward D. Kinne on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, which assignment is recorded in the office aforesaid, in liber 13 of assignments of mortgages, on page 229, and by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or the note accompanying the same, and there being now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage in sum of one thousand, four hundred and thirty-fav dollars (\$1,435): Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1884, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the east front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, (said City Hall being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) of the premises described in said mortgage with reasonable costs and expenses; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, and known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot number one hundred and five (105) north of Fort Street, Lambert Beaublea farm, Detroit, according to the recorded plat thereof.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Assignee.

Dated December 3d, 1883.

Dated December 3d, 1883.

On the 20th day of July, 1875, Jeremiah Calnon gave to Nicholas Woods, Catherine Woods and Mary Ann Woods, a mortgage on four undivided fifth parts of the following pieces or parcels of land, situate, being and lying in the City of Derroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and described as lot number five (5) and fractional 10t number six (6) in block forty-nine (49) of the Forsyth or Porter Farm, so-called, on the south side of Porter street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, Michigan, in liber 97 of mortgages on page 409, on July 20, 1875. The interest of said Mary ann Woods therein was assigned on May 2, 1881, to said Nicholas Woods, who, with said Catherine Woods, assigned said mortgage to William F. Atkinson and James J. Atkinson on the 18th day of December, 1883. There is now due on said mortgage \$329. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, we shall, on the THIRD DAY of APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street en trance to the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County in which said premises are situated.

WILLIAM F. ATKINSON,
Dated Detroit, January 2, 1884.

MORTGAGE SALE,—On the 12th day of

Dated Detroit, January 2, 1884.

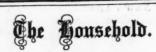
MORTGAGE SALE.—On the 12th day of Mortgage on lots number 273 and 174 of Crane and Wesson's section of the Jones or Loignon farm, so called, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said morgage was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in liber 119 of mortgages, on page 6, on the 14th day of June, 1875. It was assigned on the 7th day of November, 1883, by said Wayne County Savings Bank to Richard Cahalan, the undersigned. There is now due on it \$188 13. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1884, at 19 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue, at the west front door of the City Hall, on Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated. Dated December 18, 1883.

RICHARD CAHALAN, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Atkinson & Atkinson, Atkinson of Said farm, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan Said mortgage on lot for Grane & Wesson's section of the Forsyth farm, being in section fourteen of said farm, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for said County of Wayne, on December 9, 1872, in liber 89 of mortgages, on page 485. It was assigned June 22, 1881, to James J. Atkinson. There is now due on it \$668. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of said remance to the City Hall, in Detroit, the place for holding the Circui Court for said County of Wayne, Of APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street entrance to the City Hall, in Detroit, the place for holding the Circui Court for said County of Wayne, Languary 8, 1884.

CATCH THE FOXES! If any farmer's boy will send me 10 cts

VIRGINIA Farms for Sale, Cataloga FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern free. Maps of Va. 20 cts. FARMS settlement. Illus, circular free. 572 at WEEK, 812 a day at home easily made. Costly Manuar, Claremont, Va. 572 at WEEK, 812 a day at home easily made. Costly made at the control of th



EARLY FASHIONS.

It is yet too early for "inspirational attacks of spring sewing," although a Woodward Avenue dry-goods house has already displayed a window full of new designs in prints, and fashion journals have told us how to make them up. There are many who find it necessary to replen ish the wardrobe after the holidays, or who find in the "resting spell" which follows an opportunity to make over or renew old garments. To these a hint of "what they are going to wear" will be timely.

Woolen dresses are very fashionable for street and house wear this season, generally fine, soft goods, which fall into graceful lines and folds. Camel's hair, serge, cashmere and the newer bison cloth are the favorite materials; and the preference is for solid colors in brown and gray. a contrasting color being used to brighten and vary them. The vest, which is almost indispensable at the moment, the high standing collar, the cuffs and the narrow pleating at the foot of the skirt, are of velvet, though there is a fancy for using wool goods of a bright shade. Such dresses are usually made with the postil ion basque, and the pleats in the skirt of this are sometimes faced with velvet, which shows nearly to the waist line. Skirts are kilt pleated, or five wide box pleats make the lower part which shows under the drapery, which is short and full on the hips and long behind. A newer arrangement has very short, bouffant drapery in the back, with the lower ends turned under to form a soft puff which falls over upon the wide pleats which finish the skirt to the foot. The tront may have nanels on the sides, which may be braided, embroidered or left plain as preferred while the space between the panels is filled in with narrow perpendicular pleats. There are very simple and stylish ways of making loose, slender, and bouffant drapery of a single breadth of wide stuffs, but this full width needs to be firmly fastened along all the edges, leaving nothing to hang or get out of order. To do this, the lower end is first sewed across to the foundation skirt; the material is then turned up to the belt, and sewed there in two very full box pleats. The draping is next done by a cluster of pleats folded closely together rather low on each side, with their edges sewed underneath quite out of sight; higher up in the middle of the breadth another full thick bunch of folds is taken, tacked permanently, and hidden in the fullness of the double box pleats of the top.

These postilion basques, we are advised, are to be quite pointed in front, and very short on the sides. Vests of velvet are plain or scantily gathered for persons who are stout, and quite full and drooping for these who are slender. A pretty fancy is and buckles. A width of soft silk makes a very pretty vest, shirred full at the throat, left loose and full to the waist line, where it is again shirred several times, and then falls in a puff over the edge of the basque. Some dresses are cut with polonaise backs, and very short pointed fronts, to which the pleated panier front drapery is attached, the joining being concealed under a belt of velvet which is sewed in at the under arm seam, and fastens lower down over the vest, forming a slight V. The ends of the straps how fast the bills increase; they see vismust be finished with a bow of ribbon or several velvet loops under a jet or steel

There is a fancy for making woolen house dresses with plain round waists adding the usual accessories of velvet. Surplice folds sewed in at the shoulder seam and meeting at the belt, are a pretty trimming, and beneath the edges of these pleats the customary vest is inserted. Sleeves are still skin tight, and the woman who can lift her arms above her head when clad in her best dress, without splitting the seams of the sleeves, may be sure she is "all out of style." It is still the fancy to have them set in military style, viz., high upon the shoulder. The trimming consists almost uniformly of a narrow cuff.

In washable fabrics we have the standard satteens, percales and batistes. "India lawn," a new fabric which is really cotton woven in coarse, irregular threads to imitate linen, will be used this summer in place of hishon's and Victoria lawns The new designs in percales and satteens are in what are called tapestry figures; stripes are to be worn, checks, bars, and the ever popular polka dot. Some of the new goods show large flower patterns on dull red or dark blue or green grounds; or foliage, as that of the coleus, shaded in natural colors. Plain goods are not to be combined with these figured goods as heretofore, the fancy being to make them entirely of one kind of goods. The short, round skirts, with ruffles for trimming, have the full drapery, short or long, as is most becoming, seen on wool dresses. The waist may be an unlined postilion basque, though for dresses not to be frequently laundried the full waists are liked. Many of these satteen dresses will be made en polonaise, the front having pleats coming from the shoulder, belted in at the waist, and forming the fullness of the drapery below. A recent Bazar figures a costume with fullness gathered into the neck, both front and back, and shirred into shape at the waist line. Without doubt the tucked and pleated waists so popular for muslins and lawns last summer will be equally in favor this. Buttons are very small and set closely together.

For children the guimpe dresses and the blouse-princesse are most popular, and are worn by girls from two to twelve years of age. Some of these guimpes are made with belts, and the skirt is very full, with no gores, and simply hemmed and tucked. or trimmed with parallel lines of braid. The princesse dresses show the full shirred vest fronts, which are quite wide and fall in a soft puff over the pleatings at the foot of the skirt. Black stockings are worn by children of all ages, and with all for those under eight years of age.

New life by Hood's Sarsaparille.

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

"Figures wont lie," says an old proverb, and if so, farmers can get but sorry encouragement from our valued correspondent A. C. G.'s 'Lessons of the Census Report," in the FARMER of some weeks ago. He thinks a profit of \$200 a year on an investment of \$5,000 not sufficient inducement to young men to engage in farming. Perhaps it is not; probably farming is a slow way to amass a competency in these days of sudden fortunes made by gambling in stocks and grain options; but, after all, there is something to be said in favor of small profits and safe investments. The great trouble with us all is the mad haste to be rich, as if money were the only thing worth having. Who nowdays ever echoes the prayer of Agur. "Give me neither poverty nor riches!" Our hearts are too covetous, our hands too ready to grasp after wealth and its luxuries, by whatever means we may; and we forget that the secret of happiness is in our own hearts, not in any externals we may secure. And there is a lesson, too, in Dean Swift's saying: "We see what God thinks of riches by the hands in which He places them."

It would seem that a man whose farm, valued at \$5,000, has returned him a couple of hundred dollars over and above all expenses, has not so much to complain of after all. True, his income will not compare with Vanderbilt's, but we cannot all be money kings; and that four per cent. profit over which he is inclined to grumble, would have saved more than one merchant or manufacturer from bankruptcy during the past year. And in addition to his profits he has had from his farm a not inconsiderable portion of his living, expenses which very few farmers ever take into account. It is "too small business" to credit the farm with every pound of butter or meat, every dozen of eggs, every quart of milk or fruit consum ed in the family, yet these things have a money value. His living expenses, to the man in town, are the very large moth which eats up his profits; the farmer generally reckons his living at the figures of his grocery bill.

Take the man in town whose capital of \$5,000, invested in trade or manufacturing, yields him an income of say fifteen per cent, which is certainly a very liberal estimate, taking one year with another. Most men on five thousand dollar farms will envy him his income and think they could save money out of it. But he is met at the outset by an expense of which the farmer knows nothing, house rent, a sin gle item which will consume one-fourth of his income. The farmer's fuel comes from his wood-lot and costs him the trouble of preparing it; the other must pay \$6 per ton for coal in car-load lots. Gas bills and water rates swallow another portion; and when the "butcher's and baker's and candle-stick maker's" bills are settled, even with careful economy, there is a very small part left for clothing for the family and the endless expenses to strap them across with velvet bands classed as incidentals. At the end of a year the year's income is gone, and he would esteem himself fortunate if he had one per cent. interest on his capital to show for a year of hard work and anxiety, with no rainy days or Saturday afternoons off.

It "counts up" at a rapid rate, when every article of food has a money value represented by retail rates at the grocer's and when people move into town from the farm and begin to buy the family supplies, it actually frightens them to see future. Yet-they never thought these things amounted to anything when they lived on the farm.

The farmer's business has its "booms" and depressions, yet with all the ups and ever since. The criticism was passed by downs, is after all the most reliable. Seed time and harvest fail not: he always has something. His little all is not to be swept away in a day by one of those financial convulsions which shake the business world to its centre: he does not see goods lie unsold on his counters while his notes go to protest and the sheriff adjusts his business for him. The manufacturer may find his costly machinery rendered practically valueless by some new invention which makes the cost of manufacturing so much less than by old processes that the latter can only be conducted at a loss; or his looms stand in enforced illness because of an overstocked market. But so long as the great world must be fed, so long can the farmer stand between the great and bountiful Mother Earth, which gives us all, and the hungry human beings who demand food, taking from one to give to the other. He is after all, the first "middleman."

And there are just two alternatives ope to the man who is dissatisfied with farming. He can abandon his business for another he thinks "pays" better, and in nine cases out of ten fail ignominiously to secure his despised four per cent. profits; or he can put brains enough into his business to make it pay, and in this lies the secret of success.

HEALTH VS. EDUCATION.

There is probably no person, youth or adult, who on being asked which is pre ferable, health or education, but would upon reflection reply in favor of health. Butthis is a proposition seldom logically impressed upon the mind at the begin ning of life's career. We accept the great gift of life and venture out upon it blindly. We begin to build its structure, de siring it to be a thing of beauty and success, showing in its fair and spacious apartments the patient skill and earnest effort of the workman. We do not consider whether the work done at this period of life will adjust itself harmoniously and advantageously to that of future periods. We do not plan intelligently, nor take life as a whole. We have petty ambitions which though exultingly obtained, but mar the perfection of our structure in the end. We exhaust for trivial purposes force which should extend over long periods of time. If our supply of vital energy were limitless, prodigality would direct proportion to the display of costly not so much matter as when viewed in the light of this physiological law. There is a certain general energy in the

rections, and may take different forms according as it is called out or needed But its total amount is strictly limited, and if it is used to do one thing it is not available for another.

To acquire, is the aim of youth, and we set about obtaining an education with all provisions, except a knowledge of our highest interests. Books signify knowledge; the mastery of many text-books, the accumulation and memorizing of a multitude of facts-these constitute the popomehow, by some process of evolution, these intellectual advantages will develop common sense, and acquire for the youth solidity of character.

Physical irregularities are unheeded; it is of little consequence that this period of mental development is also the most important period of physical development which if arrested, makes the growth and perfection of mental power impossible This knowledge of life's growths and necessities does not form a part of the curriculum, or it would be less often learned by experience. How can the earnest|student realize that pain will paralyze mental effort and drown thought?

We build upon our experiences, in deed and thought. To-day we stand upon the threshold of deeds, and perform those nearest our hands. To-morrow's light shows all yesterday's labor vain. How can we tell what is best?

What is the use of all the culture of the past, the world of "educators," the endless array of books, if they cannot teach us how to avoid the errors and weak nesses of the past, how to make life use ful and happy and strong?

What possibilities for development God has put into some souls but to be dwarfed and distorted by misdirected education and ignorance of the right, method of living! Without the organic happiness accompanying good health and hármonious development, life is not worth living. We cannot tolerate it, or be in any degree useful, without taking a cheerful view of its conditions. What is left to enjoy or live for, when the individual is diseased in body, and thought is distorted into everything unhealthful, unnatural and morbid? What must be the quality of labor when met by impaired forces? So long as the most successful student is the one who can do the greatest amount of work in the least time, and it is an honor to graduate young, no matter how many years are wasted in frivolity afterwards, or how severe a strain has been brought to bear upon the individual during the years of constitution building,—so long as education is considered apart from physiological laws, health and happiness will be the price paid by many of the finest minds. And especially is this true of wo man, whose nervous system is more sensitive and finely balanced than man's; and when once this delicate balance is lost, it is impossible to become again perfectly restored.

Education is to prepare one for the work of life, to make men and women good, happy and successful. Whatever secures this is education, and that discipline, accomplishment, training, or whatever you choose to term it, which results in disease unhappiness and failure, is not education and serves only to embitter life by the hopelessness of "what might have been. STRONG MINDED GIRL.

DON'T KNOW HOW.

"They don't know how to be rich. They had pie for breakfast."

and in a sense she speaks truly, for I read it in "Personals" in Harper's Weekly. when days were long and grass was green and it has "stuck" to my mental "bang one perennially rich, upon another whose wealth met him midway in life. The remark is a good one. I like it. appreciate its force and scope, as only those who have had an extensive expe rience in the "boarding round" business

Ah, what a multitude of sins against the gritless gizzard of the human "Turkey" it lets loose in that biped's brain! for he has "conformed to custom" and taken the consequences, i. e. the effects of a digestion below par.

Now, this "don't know how," is not question of wealth or poverty. It is simply a question of intelligence, good breeding and true economy. These, properly combined and applied will evolve a happy, healthful "home"-where the most fastidious will delight to linger, and crown it with a beautiful and wholesome abundance, on a farm of 40 aeres; but without "these three" there is an ill-timed and an out of place air and effect to things born of the most generous and hospitable impulses, while waste and confusion "rule the roost," though the acres from which these, thus poor, gather into barns may be counted in hundreds.

Of course the daughter of the forty acre family would wear only pretty print dresses for school dresses. But then, she knows that they are just the proper thing to wear there, and she is so rich in that rare quality called common sense, that she would wear them just the same, if she was the daughter of a millionaire. She would do this, because she has knowledge, and wisdom to apply it where it will do the most good, and that is, where it carries on and out the principles of the laws governing the eternal fitness of things; and there is no "pinching economy" about it in either case. She does not feel it to be such, for she gets a present 'value received" for every dollar invested, and is looking forward to an accruing interest, richer than ever bank vault held. that she knows will surely be hers.

In short, she knows how and when to take life's "Pie," and so she does not take

it for "breakfast." On the other hand, the daughter of the hundreds of acres family, or perhaps I should say the daughter of the house of Confusion, no matter whether the farm be hundreds of acres or only ten, will believe that her "standing" in school and in the world at large will be high or low in clothing that she can manage to make. And so she labors, studies, plans, lives and at last dies the slave of this ever organism which may be used in many di. present, all absorbing idea.

She gets what is to her a "present value received" for every dollar invested. And a buttered pudding dish for from 25 to 3 that is all, if we omit that "trifling" intellectual interest, which bears the same relation to mental hygienics, that "pie for breakfast" does to the physical.

Metaphysicians tell us that conscience s the result of education. No doubt they say truly. Then what a happy day it will be that finds the universal conscience educated up to the point where it rejects the unwholesome idea of "pie for breakular idea of education. It is expected that fast" in its many headed sense and varied application. Nobody, then, will "hate" the word economy, because all will know that economy and stinginess are strangers, that true economy makes "home beautiful, and life worth living, METAMORA, Jan. 31st, 1884. E. L. NYE.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

THE Chicago Herald says that old leather articles, such as leather bags, the leather seats of dining-room chairs, the leather cover of the library table, and any other dingy looking leather things that you have become tired of beholding in their rustiness, can be restored to their pristine freshness by an application of good black ing, a subsequent brushing, a very slight oiling, and an after-dressing of gum tragacanth. You will be surprised and delighted with the result. The same authority declares that kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week witn a little pure glycerine or castor oil.

NOBODY knows why it is so, unless through the "total depravity of inanimate things," yet when a goblet is broken, the foot and bowl generally part company, leaving the latter intact. to tantalize the housekeeper by its possibilities of usefulness. These footless glasses make good jelly cups, if only they would stand upright, which they can be made to do by boring holes in a piece of board, the holes to be large enough to receive sufficient of the shaft of the glass to hold it steady.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman recommends water lime as mos excellent for scouring tinware, and tells now it is to be used: "Rub with a damp cloth dipped in the cement, then wash of with soap and water and dry thoroughly then with a dry woolen cloth polish with the cement and rub off all adhering particles with another cloth. This method is much more satisfactory than if the ware is merely scoured without polishing, while it is really very little work to one who knows exactly how to do it, and instead of running about to hunt up cloths, has them hung up in a convenient place ready for use."

J. M. STAHL, in the Rural New Yorker highly recommends the following remedy for the intolerable itching caused by frosted feet: "In a gallon of water as hot as can be borne, dissolve all the pow dered alum you can. In this soak your feet two hours, adding warm water as the other cools. The next morning you can draw on your boots in comfort.'

A WRITER in the Druggists' Circular offers the following remedy for earache, which, he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost instant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one dram. Mix and shake well together; then pour 25 or 30 drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the air and retain the mixture."

THREE GOOD RECIPES.

The Household Editor vouches for the excellence of the following recipes, which are furnished her by the kindness of Mis-Burtchaell, of this city:

BREAKFAST ROLLS which come to the table morning after morning deliciously sweet, light, white and tender, are made by taking a sufficient quantity of bread dough, which has been sponged over night and is therefore light and ready to "make up;" adding a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg to dough enough for a dozen and a half of rolls: mould well, roll out half an inch thick, cut out with round cake cutter, spread each circle with a bit of butter, and fold one-third over, set to rise in a warm place, and bake by a quick fire. They should rise within ten minutes and be baked in ten more.

INDIAN PUDDING .- Put a quart of milk in a pan and when it comes to a boil add a cup of corn meal, wet with a little milk remove from the fire, pour in a bowl, and stir in half a cup of molasses and abou a cup of sugar, or enough to make i pretty sweet; two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of ginger and a little salt. Bake half an hour.

LEMON PIE.—Chop two good sized apples and one large lemon, pared, pretty fine, add a coffee cup of sugar. Bake between two crusts.

Useful Recipes.

ORANGE CAKE.—White cake baked in layers Put together with whipped cream and orange

WHITE CAKE .- Two cupsful of sugar, two thirds cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, the whites of six eggs, four cupsful of flour, two small tablespoonsful baking powder. Flaver to taste with almond, vanilla or lemon.

PEARL CAKE .- One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup corn starch dissolved in one cup milk, two cups flour, whites of five eggs, one half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. This is a very fine cake,

APPLE FLOAT. (This is delicious.)-One pint of cold stewed apple-sauce, sweetened to taste; the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth, and either spread over or mixed in with the apple-sauce. Flavor with vanilla. To be eaten at once with cream.

BROWN BATTER PUDDING .- One cup mo lasses, one cup milk, three cups flour, three eggs, one and a half cups currants or raising quarter teaspoon soda, a little cinnamon cloves and allspice, pinch of salt. Pour in mould and boil three hours.

SOMETHING FOR TEA.-Try this for tea som night: Pick up one teacupful of codfish, let it soak in lukewarm water while you mix two cups of cold mashed potatoes with one pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a good sized lump of butter, and pepper and salt if it is necessary;

then add the codfish, mix all well, and bake in minutes. Serve bot.

PEACH ROLL.-Mix a dough as for short cake. Roll out one-fourth inch thick. Spread on this dried peaches which have been stewed quite dry, mashed and sugared. Roll this up. Take a clean white cloth, wring it out of hot water, sprinkle some flour over it, and roll the pudding in it loosely, as it must have room to swell. Wind a string around it or sew it up. Place in a kettle of boiling water, and boil from half an hour to an hour according to size of roll. Eat with sugar and cream. Good dried apples make a very good steamed or boiled roll also, served in the same way.

Where Others Fail.

The merits of ATHLOPHOROS as a specific fo Rheumatism and Neuralgia are best proved by the fact that it cures when other treatmen fails. Says Mr. G. G. Thompson, of New Haven: "For twelve years I have been a suffer er from Rheumatic Neuralgia, which attacked me suddenly without warning, destroying all hope of sleep and rest. I have tried hundreds of remedies. With the exception of ATHLO-PHOROS not one of them afforded me the slightest benefit. It has done me more good than all the other remedies combined."

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The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. \[
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Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous
Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses
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igly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminate Bolls, Carbuncies and Scalds. [29] Fermanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil,



(THE GREAT) NERVEXCONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rhen matism by routing it. Restores life-giving proper ties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous freshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures

Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over affy thousand leading citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe.

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The Dr.S.A. Richmond Med Co. St. Joseph, Mo.



ly use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

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 ${f WOMAN'S}$ ${f FRIEND}$. Without puffery, simply on the good words f those who have used it, it has made friends a every State in the Union.

NOT A CURE ALL Girls and Women.

Sold by All Druggists.

Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphlet or Diseases of Women and Children' R. PENGELLY, M. D., Street. KALAMAZOO. MICH.

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Sold by Druggists generally, or may be ob-tained direct of its proprietor.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

TESTIMONIALS. Prof. R. H. Holbrook, National Normal University, ebanon, Ohio, writes: "Your Asthma Cure so com-letely cured me of my Asthma that I have scarcely hought of it the past year." hought of it the past year."

Rev. Calvin Case, Broadheads Bridge, Ulster Co.

Y., writes: "It is the most effectual remedy I have ver tried. I recommend it to ail."

Prof. Joseph Peabody, Principal of Moody School owell, Mass., writes: "I have been much benefited it is use. I like it better than anything I have everied and recommend it to ail."

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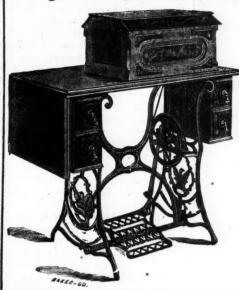
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We have made arrangements we have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Roy Cover of Description. with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments.
This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine The cut below represents the

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utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held y a stop-pin until the bob-in is filled. Where the ma-

ohn is fined. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle. The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made Self-Threading, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds



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We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker, Johnson's Foot Rumer, one set Hemmers One Lucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instruction

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January 3d, 1884.

Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Depot foot of Fourin success
efferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive must
lepart on Central Standard time, which is 28 minates slower than Detroit time.

Leave.

Arrive.
from west

Arrive. from west. Chicago Trains going west \$12,35 a m *6.16 p m *6.25 p m *11.15 a m *9.55 a m New York Limited Ex.. Mail, via Main & Air line Day Express ... GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. ast Express Marquette & Maca...
Night Express...
TOLEDO TRAINS.
Cincinnati Express...
\$8.20 a m
\$1.0 p m
Cincinnati Express...
\$6.50 p m
49.30 p m *5.55 a m Canada Division. Leave. going east

\$6.45 a m *9.10 a m \$8.50 p m *8.50 p m ast Day Express..... lew York & Boston Ex \$12.10 p m 32.55 p m Limited Express... \$12.45 am \$8.00 an \$Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. †Except Saturdays. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES, City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt. Dec. 9, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ili. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Ca. on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily.

C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN RAILWAY. Trains run on Central Standard Time Cincinnati, Colum's and Cleve. Express.....

3 10 pm 6 12 pm 10 22 am The 7 25 p m train will arrive, and the 3 10 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street

lepot. Daily except Sunday.
Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Certral Standard Time, which is 28 minutes slowe Detroit time. In effect December 30th, 1883, Depart. Arrive. 6:50 am 11:45 ar *Morning Express ... 6:50 am 11:45 am *Through Mail ... 10:30 am 4:50 pm 4:50 pm 4:50 pm 4:50 pm 4:50 pm 5:25 am 4:50 pm 5:25 am 5:25

* Dally, Sunuays Casardard Staturdays excepted.

Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Haven. Chicago Express at 8:30 a m has through coaches and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.

Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 p m har through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers to hicago. Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detro Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids.
Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. R'y
cket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depot.
T, TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Dewott.

STATIONS.

... Marquette ... Au Onota ... Au Train ... Munising ... Seney ... McMillan ... Dollarville.. Newberry... Newberry
A. St. Ignace... I
Via M. C. R. R.
Bay City
Lapeer Junctn
Port Huron
Saginaw City
Lansing
Jackson
Detroit P. M. 1 40 11 16 7 56 11 45 9 10 7 50 9 10 Jackson
Detroit.
Via G. R. & I. R. R.
Grand Rapids...
Howard City
Fort Wayne
Lansing...
Detroit.
Via D. L. & N. R. R.
Detroit.

8 35Detroit...... P. M. Via F. & P. M. R. R. 8 45Detroit Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all

9 20

and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest. Trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run by Central Standard Time.

McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Sup't., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.,
Marquette, Mich Marquette, Mich. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. B.

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on do, at *8.45 am; ‡9.25 pm; †9.25 pm.
Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from To ledo at *7.50 pm; ‡12.30 pm and ‡1.00 am.

† Daily. *Except Sunday. † Except Saturday Pullman sleeper through to Indianapelis and ouisville.
City Ticket Office 187 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

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